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SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916

西曆八月廿五日

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## KING CONSTANTINE FLEES TO LARISSA, SALONICA RUMOR

Allies Said to Be Fighting  
At Tatoi; Several Greek  
Princes Slain

### OFFICIAL DOUBTS

Legation in London Doesn't  
Put Any Faith in Sen-  
sational Report

### SERES CAPTURED

Bulgarians March in With-  
out Any Opposition  
From Garrison

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, August 31.—Mr. G. Ward  
Price telegraphs from Salonica that  
it is rumored that King Constantine  
of Greece has fled to Larissa, where  
a German escort of 300 Uhlans is  
awaiting him. Another unconfirmed  
and probably imaginative report is  
that the allied army is fighting the  
Greek army at the King's country  
house at Tatoi and that several of  
the Greek princes have fallen.

The Greek Legation in London  
does not believe the report that King  
Constantine has fled.

A British official despatch from  
Salonica states: There have been  
no developments on our Struma and  
Dorran fronts, except artillery fight-  
ing.

It is reported in Bukharest that a  
number of Bulgarian regiments have  
revolted.

It is rumored in Salonica that the  
Bulgarians have occupied Seres with-  
out opposition from the Greeks.

## To Depose Bulgarian King is the Plan Of Russophile Section

But Want Entente To Give Them  
Serbian Macedonia And  
Enos-Midia Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, August 30.—The Bulgarian  
plan, in the eventuality of defeat,  
is already prepared. The Russo-  
phile party will make overtures to  
the Entente to depose King Ferdi-  
nand and to proclaim Prince Boris  
as King of Bulgaria, on condition  
that Serbian Macedonia and the  
Enos-Midia line are accorded to Bul-  
garia.

## Frenchman Bags His 12th German Flyer



LIEUT. GUYNEMER,  
QUINTUPLE KILLER

Lieut. Guynemer, now flying in the  
Somme sector, has, according to a  
report recently received, brought  
down his twelfth German aeroplane.  
He is tied with Navarre.

## No More U.S. Mail On Canadian Pacific Ships, Is Washington's Order

No more American mail is to be  
sent from the local postal agency to  
America by ships of the Canadian  
Pacific line, their notice  
according to instructions received  
here yesterday by Postal Agent  
John M. Darrah from the Post Office  
Department at Washington. Advice  
was also received that no more mail  
would be despatched from America  
by that line.

According to Mr. Darrah's instruc-  
tions he is ordered to discontinue  
despatching mails by these boats im-  
mediately. As a result mail scheduled  
for the Empress of Russia, sailing  
September 8, will be despatched to-  
day on the N. Y. K. s.s. Yawata Maru  
to connect with the Awa Maru at  
Yokohama. This mail will be closed  
at noon.

Although no cabled word has  
reached here concerning the rep-  
resentations being made following the  
censorship placed on American  
mails arriving Sunday on the Em-  
press of Russia it is thought by  
officials here that the order was  
issued pending an understanding  
with the British Foreign Office.

## Gen. Tuan Chi-jui's Cabinet Passed by Representatives Without Single Alteration

Tong Shao-yi Included; Fan Yuen-lien Gets Most  
Votes; Compromise Ends Fu-yuan Crisis

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Peking, September 1.—The House  
of Representatives passed the whole  
Cabinet this afternoon. Mr. Fan  
Yuen-lien, Minister of Education,  
received the highest number of votes.  
The remainder were elected in the  
following order:  
General Tuan Chi-jui, Minister of  
War.  
Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of  
Finance.  
Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Minister of  
Foreign Affairs.  
Mr. Sun Hung-yi, Minister of  
Interior.  
Mr. Chang Yueh-tsen, Minister of  
Justice.  
Mr. Ku Chung-hsiu, Minister of  
Agriculture and Commerce.  
Mr. Hsu Chih-ying, Minister of  
Communications.  
Admiral Cheng Pi-kuang, Minister  
of Navy.

### Joint Debate on Constitution Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking September 1.—The draft of  
the permanent constitution which  
had been worked out in 1913 by the  
constitution committee, in the Temple  
of Heaven, will be discussed at a  
joint meeting of both Houses of  
Parliament. The meeting will prob-  
ably begin Wednesday next, in the  
building of the Lower House.

The Fu-yuan crisis has been settled.  
All the Cabinet Ministers will report  
weekly to President Li Yuan-hung  
about their meetings.

The Quintuple Group, on August  
20 handed over to the Peking Govern-  
ment 2,600,000 Taels out of the  
surplus of the salt revenue. The  
money will be partly used for paying  
the troops.

President Li Yuan-hung, with his  
family, is removing into the Presi-  
dential Palace today.

M. Conty, French Minister to  
Peking, left for France yesterday.

### Feng and Chang Hsun Quarrel

Peking, August 31.—In the past  
few days, General Feng Kuo-chang  
has advised General Chang Hsun  
several times that, in the re-estab-  
lishment of the Republic the Central  
Government has a very difficult task  
in arranging the complicated condi-  
tions of the country and maintaining  
the unity of the Parliamentarians  
and it is advisable that General  
Chang Hsun should remove to  
Anking, the seat of the Military  
Governor of Anhui. At the same time,  
General Ni Shih-chung, the Civil  
Governor of Anhui, should be asked,  
through General Chang Hsun, to  
remove to Anking also.

The communication was made  
in a very friendly manner. However,  
General Chang Hsun obstinately  
rejected General Feng Kuo-chang's  
advice, on the plea that his men will  
not agree to such a removal.  
General Feng Kuo-chang has  
shown much indignation that General

## Portuguese to Fete Governor of Macao

Planned for Sept. 8; Passing  
Through Shanghai For Con-  
ference in Lisbon

Portuguese residents of Shanghai  
will meet this evening at the Lusitania  
club to complete arrangements for a  
reception to be given Governor Jose  
Carlos da Maia of Macao on Septem-  
ber 8. The official is sailing by the  
Empress of Russia for America en  
route to Lisbon for a conference with  
the Minister for the Colonies.  
Governor Maia is well known to  
the Portuguese of the East and is  
recognised as one of their ablest  
officials in the colonies. Today's  
meeting is scheduled for 6.30 p.m.

## Rumbold New British Minister, Switzerland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, August 30.—Sir Horace  
Rumbold succeeds Mr. E. M. Grant-  
Duff, C.M.G., as Minister to Switzer-  
land. Mr. E. M. Grant-Duff and Mr.  
Algernon Law, C.B., are created  
K.C.M.G.

## LORD SCARSDALE'S ESTATE

(Reuter's Service)  
London, August 30.—The Rev.  
Alfred Curzon, Baron Scarsdale,  
Rector of Kedleston, left 1454,694.

Chang Hsun has no sincerity and has  
wired to the Peking Government a  
very lengthy message, appealing  
against the illegal conduct of Chang  
Hsun, who has not only violated the  
military area demanded by the  
Government, but has ignored and  
slighted the order of the Government.  
He asks the Government to take  
adequate measures at an early date  
for dealing with Chang Hsun.

### Tragedy Follows Attempt To End Choutsun 'Pirates'

(Special Correspondent of The China Press)  
Choutsun, Shantung, August 26.—  
On Saturday afternoon this city ap-  
peared quiet to a degree of monotony.  
Thousands of soldiers were to be  
seen ambling through the streets as  
peaceful as lambs.

But at six in the evening things  
started to happen. A dozen mountee  
soldiers armed with Mauser pistols  
shot out of the city gate facing the  
station, and were seen to stop in front  
of the Mission Hospital. They got off  
their horses and took mental measure  
of distances from this house to that  
house, and studied various angles  
from each side of the road leading  
from the railway station. They were  
seen to settle on a spot behind a  
'dobe building across the road from  
the Mission.

At 6.20 two soldiers rode up in  
front of the station leading an  
unmounted horse. At 6.30 the Tsinan-  
fu-Choutsun slow train arrived. A  
prominent looking Chinese dressed in  
fancy silks came out of the station,  
removed his hat, bowed to the two  
soldiers who came to meet him, in  
fact bowed to several other soldiers  
standing guard at the exit. He  
mounted his horse, adjusted his silks  
and proceeded towards the city, his  
two soldier escorts following a few  
yards behind.

### Shot Eleven Times

Just as he came opposite the  
hospital he chanced to turn his eye to  
the left, and saw some twelve Mausers  
levelled at him. He and his two  
escorts jumped from their horses as  
a volley was fired, and two of the  
three horses fell. The civilian and  
soldiers were seen to take down a  
small road running for their lives,  
but the bullets got too thick and our  
besieged friend fell to the ground  
with eleven bullet holes through him.

The two soldiers succeeding in  
getting away untouched by zig-  
zagging down a ditch through a  
knolling field, and evidently reached  
their village headquarters a quarter  
of a mile off the east end of Choutsun,  
some thirty minutes later.

Behind the tragic arrival of the 6.30  
train and the mysterious besieged  
civilian who alighted, there is of  
course, a story. Recently Peking  
invited H. E. General Wu to go up  
(Continued on Page 2)

## Kitchener Monument Near Tragedy's Scene

To Place Memorial on Marwick  
Head, Close Where Hamp-  
shire Sank

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, August 31.—It has been  
decided to erect a monument to Lord  
Kitchener on Marwick Head, Birsay,  
in the Orkneys, near where H.M.S.  
Hampshire sank.

## New Persian Cabinet In Favor of Entente

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, August 30.—A new  
Cabinet has been formed in Persia  
which favors the Entente. Vossoug-  
ed-Douleh is Premier and Minister  
for Foreign Affairs.

## The Weather

Damp weather, with threat of  
thunderstorms. Monsoon along the  
coast. The maximum temperature  
recorded yesterday was 83.4 and the  
minimum 72.4, the figures for the  
corresponding day last year being  
respectively 88.4 and 72.0

## China's New Minister of Foreign Affairs Is a Graduate of Yale



Most Recent Photograph of Hon. Tong Shao-yi taken in his residence  
in Shanghai. The new minister married after quitting political life a few  
years ago and the baby is the first born of the union.

Tong Shao-yi, China's new Minister  
of Foreign Affairs was graduated  
from Yale and since returning to his  
native land has had a distinguished  
career. As a young man, he was  
characterized by his energy and  
enthusiasm and was soon active in  
the administrative branches of the  
Imperial government.

He went to Korea as secretary to  
Yuan Shih-k'ai when the latter  
acted as the Imperial Resident. After  
the Chino-Japanese war he became  
Consul-General in Korea. He then  
became attached to the staff of the  
Northern Railway administration.  
In the winter of 1900 he again came  
in touch with Yuan Shih-k'ai, spend-  
ing several months in Shantung.  
The next two years he spent as Customs  
Tatol at Tientsin.

In 1904 he forged more to the  
front becoming recognized as a  
leader and an idea of his activities  
may be gained from the following  
list of commissions executed by and  
appointments conferred upon him:  
Special Commissioner to Tibet,  
1904.  
Envoy to India to negotiate Tibet  
Convention, 1905.  
Acting Junior Vice-President of  
Board of Foreign Affairs, November,  
1905.  
Substantive Junior Vice-President,  
Board of Foreign Affairs, February,  
1906.

## AUSTRALIAN RECRUITING BOOM IS EXPERIENCED

New Zealand Doesn't Need Con-  
scription, Volunteers Being  
Plentiful There

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Sydney, N.S.W., August 31.—A re-  
cruiting boom is on, 693 men having  
volunteered in three days.  
Melbourne, August 31.—Mr. W. M.  
Hughes, speaking in the House of  
Representatives, said that the  
Government would not hesitate to  
compel others to sacrifice their  
wealth. He asked for a joint session  
of both Houses, tomorrow.

Wellington, N. Z., August 31.—The  
Hon. J. Allen, Minister of Defence,  
declares that conscription has not  
been necessary up to the present, as  
there have been abundant voluntary  
enlistments.

## RUMANIA CAPTURES ALL PASSES ACROSS HUNGARY FRONTIER

Menaced with Envelopment,  
Austrians Retire To  
Fresh Positions

### RUSSIANS MOVING

Tsar's Troops Joining Up  
With New Allies; Get  
Joyful Reception

### INVADERS BEATEN?

Berlin Cables All Attacks  
By Rumanians Have  
Been Repulsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, August 31.—It is stated in  
Rome that the Rumanians are  
already in possession of all the  
passes leading into Transylvania and  
the Banat.

An Austrian communique admits  
the retirement of "our advanced  
detachments" on the Hungarian-  
Rumanian frontier, owing to an en-  
circling movement by strong Ru-  
manian forces. It discloses the  
retirement of the Austrian forces  
before the advancing Rumanians to  
fresh positions, westward of Chik-  
szereda.

Bukharest, August 29.—Official.—  
Rumanian troops continue to cross the  
Dobruja and are being received  
with enthusiasm.

Petrograd, August 31.—Russian  
troops are entering Rumania and  
everywhere are being received with  
enthusiasm.

Paris, August 30.—The interven-  
tion of Rumania was celebrated in  
the French trenches in a most en-  
thusiastic manner. Double rations  
of wine were served out and there  
were entertainments in the evening.  
Air-men spread the news broad-  
cast among the enemy.

## Claim All the Rumanian Frontier Attacks Beaten

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
The Deutscher Uebersee-Post  
states: Berlin, August 30.—Fighting  
on the Rumanian frontier began by  
Rumanian attacks, which were  
everywhere defeated. In the Voer-  
storony, two Rumanian battalions  
attacked. These attacks were direct-  
ed against the main places of Tran-  
sylvania, viz., Brassao (Kronstadt)  
and Nagyszeben (Hermannstadt),  
which lie near the frontier.

Vienna newspapers report that the  
Rumanian Premier, Bratiano, gave  
the Austro-Hungarian Minister at  
Bukharest on Sunday morning assur-  
ances of neutrality, saying the  
Rumanian Government was united  
and would be able to maintain neu-  
trality. At this moment, however,  
the war declaration was already in  
the hands of the Rumanian minister  
at Vienna.

The King of Rumania also receiv-  
ed the Austro-Hungarian Minister on  
Sunday and declared that he did not  
want war and that the crown council  
would decide for neutrality. The  
British wireless reported a dramatic  
scene between the German Minister  
and the King of Rumania.

This story is ridiculous and only  
cheap melodrama. In Bukharest,  
street riots followed the declaration  
of war.

According to reports from Buda-  
pest, the Russian troops had already,  
on Sunday, entered the Rumanian  
Dobruja. In fact, the Rumanian  
declaration of war was by no means  
a free act, but extorted by Russian  
pressure.

According to reliable reports re-  
ceived at Budapest from Bukharest,  
Bratiano was anxious to postpone  
the decision, but the Russian  
Government threatened Rumania  
and declared in a categorical fashion  
that they would not wait one more  
hour.

The Berlin authorities have issued  
an order confiscating all assets of the  
Rumanian state. German houses  
were ordered not to pay any money  
to Rumanian subjects.

According to the Vienna Neue  
Freie Presse, the Rumanian declara-  
tion of war will probably remain un-  
answered by the Austro-Hungarian  
Government.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 2  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Sept. 4  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Sept. 6  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 2  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Sept. 5  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8  
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle Sept. 12  
For Europe, via Suez:—  
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 3  
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Sept. 3  
Mails to Arrive:—  
The American mail is due here  
on or about today per N.Y.K. s.s.  
Sado Maru.  
The French mail of July 23 left  
Hongkong at 5 p.m. on August 31,  
and is due to arrive here at 5 a.m.  
on Sunday, September 3, per M.M.  
s.s. Porthos.  
The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic, due  
from Kobe on Sunday, September 3 at  
9 a.m., will bring some American mail.  
The French mail of August 6 is  
due at Hongkong on September 11,  
and here on September 15. Left  
Colombo on August 28 per M.M. s.s.  
Paul Lecat.  
\*\* To connect with s.s. Awa Maru  
at Yokohama, Japan.

### Music for Today

Performances by the Public Band  
will, weather permitting, be given to-  
day, programs as follows:—

- Afternoon  
In the Public Recreation Ground  
at 4.30 p.m.—  
1.—March "Grenadier" .....Pares  
2.—Overture "Johann de Paris" .....Boieldieu  
3.—Waltz "Dreaming" .....Joyce  
4.—Selection "The Quaker Girl" .....Monckton  
5.—Song ... "As When the Snow  
Drift" .....Thomas  
6.—Selection "Norma" .....Bellini  
Evening  
In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.—  
1.—March "Soldiers in the Park" .....Monckton  
2.—Overture "Masaniello" .....Auber  
3.—Waltz "Ideal Espanol" .....Balart  
4.—Selection "Cavalleria Rusti-  
cana" .....Mascagni  
5.—(a) Romance... "Farewell" .....Ancilife  
(b) Intermezzo "Irrawady" .....Thurban  
6.—Chorus "Il Bivacco" .....Petrella  
7.—"The Love Dance" .....Hoschna  
8.—Selection "The Troubadour" .....Verdi  
A. de Kryger,  
Conductor-in-charge.



## ATTACKING NEAR KOVEL, GERMANS DRIVEN BACK

Russians Inflict Heavy Losses;  
Defeat Turks at Giumishan;  
Advance on Diarbekir

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, August 31.—An official communique reports: We repulsed attacks thirty-four miles north-east of Kovel, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Turkish attacks at Giumishan were repulsed, with sanguinary loss. Our advance towards Diarbekir continues.

### Austrian Gains Balance

Those of the Russians

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
Official German report.—Headquarters, August 28.—Eastern theater.—Hindenburg's army group.—A patrol, near Lennawaden, brought in two officers and 37 men. North-east of Svinjuchy, Austro-Hungarian troops have repulsed Russian detachments.

Archduke Charles' army group.—North of the Dniester, Russian forces attacked. The enemy's success at the beginning was completely counterbalanced by a night counter-attack. Further northward, between Tustobaby and Zazalov, the troops prepared for an attack were prevented by our curtain-fire from leaving the trenches.

In the Carpathians, the Russian attacks against the ridge north-west of Kukul and Stana Vixyna have been repulsed.

August 29.—The situation is generally unchanged. At some places, the fire activity has increased somewhat.

West of the Stokhod, near Rudka and Cervizze, infantry engagements have taken place. North of the Dniester, feeble Russian attacks have been repulsed and more than 100 prisoners have been made.

In the Carpathians, there was fighting with Russian and Rumanian vanguards. Near Burzion, on the Gnilla Lipa, Russian aeroplanes were forced to land in an air engagement. Germans Storm Kukul

August 30.—North of the Carpathians, there was nothing important. German troops have stormed Kukul Mount, north-west of Zable.

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, August 28.—Archduke Charles' front.—In the Carpathians, north-west of the Kukul Mountains we repulsed a Russian attack, with heavy losses for the enemy. Also, north of Marlam-pol, the Russians' advance, yesterday evening, was ended everywhere, partly by a counter-attack. The Russians left numerous prisoners in our hands.

Hindenburg's front.—Colonel General von Tertsyanky has frustrated Russian attempts to attack.

August 29.—A Danube monitor destroyed by her fire several military establishments near Turnu-Severin. All passages across the 600 kilometers long Hungarian frontier mountains are closed. Our frontier troops have entered into engagements with the foe.

The enemy, when in touch with our troops, suffered heavy losses, especially north-east of Orsova, Petroseoy and in the district of Volstoroy-Orsova pass and south of Kronstadt, where the Szekler infantry regiment No. 82 defends native soil, also in the Gyergyo mountains. Only the far-reaching movements of the strong Rumanian forces which tried to enclose our columns caused our advanced detachments to enter, as intended, into the positions arranged more backward.

In the Bukhovina and in the Galician Carpathians there was nothing of importance. In the engagements north of Marlam-pol which were reported yesterday, more than 100 men and a machine gun were brought in. South of Zborov, our troops frustrated by counter-attacks the Russian attempts to approach.

Army group Hindenburg.—Near Szelvov, a Russian attack broke down in our artillery fire. Near Rudka-Cervizze, infantry engagements took place.

### TURKS CLAIM VICTORIES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Turkish report.—Turkish headquarters, Aug. 29.—In Persia, the right Turkish wing has repulsed the Russians towards the Russian frontier. They encountered these Russians in the district of Djafarabad. North-east of Bemedan, in the Caucasus, the right Turkish wing has broken the resistance of the Russians who occupied the dominating heights.

The Turks are advancing step by step. One attacking detachment found thousands of Russians dead on the battlefield, they made seventy prisoners and took more than 600 rifles.

In the middle of the Turkish front, successful raids have taken place. They took a part of the Russian trenches and forced the Russians to take to flight. They also retook part of their own trenches.

## Noted Indian Poet To Lecture in U. S.



SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE  
© INT. PH. SERVICE

Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the noted Indian poet, is to deliver some forty odd lectures in the United States. The poet recently left Japan where he was guest of Count Okuma, in Tokio, spending several weeks in the company of Japanese professors.

## Gen. Tuan Chi-jui's Cabinet Passed

(Continued from Page 1)

there and discuss certain important matters concerning his Choutsun administration. And while in Peking it comes out that some official made the undiplomatic remark to General Wu that his army is composed of nothing more nor less than "pirates." General Wu then returned to Choutsun and sought means of ridiculing himself and Choutsun of the "pirates."

### Eight Hundred Picked 'Pirates'

As a matter of fact the "pirates" were composed of some eight hundred men, picked up in various places through Manchuria by Wu, and these are the men who took Choutsun May 4 and murdered the railway police near the station while they slept. General Wu has since May 4 recruited his army up to about ten thousand men, all in all a very orderly bunch of soldiers, but the original eight hundred still remained, and were some time ago removed to a small village a quarter of a mile out of the west end of Choutsun.

The mysterious civilian who was so suddenly put out of action near the station happened to be a Major and chief officer in charge of the eight hundred "pirates." The General had, since his return from Peking, debated long and deliberately, how best to get rid of the element which gave him bad-face with the Peking officials.

From what happened he must have decided that it was cheaper to kill them off than to pay them off, so in addition to his ten thousand loyal troops and some one hundred Japanese soldiers of fortune, the latter all armed with the regulation Japanese army rifle, the fight commenced shortly after seven Saturday night and lasted until Sunday afternoon, when it appears the "pirates" withdrew to the high mountains back of Choutsun. Many of Wu's soldiers were killed and wounded. Many of them were brought into the

A dish for a King!  
GETZBEST

ASPARAGUS

ICED

Getz Bros. & Co., In  
SHANGHAI

Mission Hospital, shot through the arms, legs, chest, stomach and head, to be worked over by Dr. Jones. Dr. Jones operated from early Sunday morning until ten at night and met with success in every case.

### This Robber a Game Fellow

The only "pirate" wounded soldier who found his way into the hospital was carried in by two musty old farmers. He was deposited on a bench in a waiting room containing some seven or eight Wu soldiers. He was one solid cake of blood, from head to feet. As the hospital assistants would come in and remove the wounded by aid of stretchers, this man would shout out that they had no grit, that they could not help themselves. When his turn came, he brushed the assistants aside with his good arm, and climbed over into the stretcher with comparative ease.

I desire to state that this "pirate" was shot through the shoulder; a bullet had entered the shoulder and penetrated the side; another bullet had shattered the left elbow of the arm; another bullet had found its way through the posterior, and still another bullet had torn a great hole through the leg. This soldier was successfully operated on by Dr. Jones, and when he came out of the chloroform he was still in a fighting temper.

There are still seven hundred and fifty "pirates" at large, whom he undertook to disband or exterminate. These robbers are now turned loose on the interior towns and villages around Choutsun, after a hard fight, against great odds. Is it not natural to suppose that they will create a reign of terror, armed as they are, from teeth to toes?

## While Rouble Rises Mark Falls Further

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 31.—The Rouble recently has greatly appreciated in London, where the Petrograd exchange has fallen from 155 to 135 in the course of a week. This is attributed to the intervention of Rumania, American buying and the impending internal flotation of a Russian railway loan for \$50,000,000 Roubles.

Simultaneously, French exchange has improved. The German Mark, after a period of stagnation, has depreciated, which is hardly propitious for the impending German war loan.

### EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 31.—An official communique regarding the operations in German East Africa reports: Our columns are approaching Dar-es-Salaam. War-ships are co-operating with our forces and engaging the coast defences.

### SINK 2 NORWEGIAN SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 30.—The Norwegian steamers Isdalen and Renteria (1,602 tons) have been sunk.

### LLOYD GEORGE ILL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 30.—Mr. Lloyd George is slightly indisposed.

## Most Famous German General Honored



TIRIBUTE TO VON HINDENBURG © INTERPH.

The German people have erected this monster statue at Berlin in honor of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. This photograph was made at the unveiling. Von Hindenburg has just been made Chief of the Great General Staff in place of von Falkenhayn.

## FALKENHAYN SACRIFICED TO SAVE CROWN PRINCE

Supported Instead Of Preventing Blunders; Rely On Hindenburg's Prestige

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 31.—The opinion in Holland is that the Kaiser has sacrificed General von Falkenhayn, in order to allay popular indignation against the Crown Prince and von Falkenhayn, who supported, instead of preventing, the Prince's blunders.

Military experts are of opinion that the appointment of Marshal von Hindenburg as Chief of the German General Staff is a confession of failure on the part of Germany. He was probably chosen in the hope that his prestige will make the German people acquiesce in the decision to shorten the fronts in France and Flanders, with a view to concentrating their energies and saving their communications with Constantinople.

It is pointed out that this may mean the reverse of shortening the war.

A telegram from the Hague attributes the fall of General von Falkenhayn to the intervention of Rumania causing the Kaiser to side with Marshal von Hindenburg against von Falkenhayn's view that the western front is the decisive

area, troops should not be sent eastwards. It is stated that troops are now being hastily despatched to the Russo-Rumanian frontiers.

### Kaiser Has Other Duties

For Gen. von Falkenhayn

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 30.—The Kaiser has, by a Cabinet order of today, discharged the Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army, General von Falkenhayn, from this position, in order to charge him with some other duties. The Kaiser has appointed Field Marshal von Benckendorff and von Hindenburg Chief of the German General Staff of the Field Army and General Lieutenant Ludendorff Quartermaster-General, with the rank of General of Infantry.

New York, August 30.—The appointment of General von Hindenburg as Chief of the General Staff is generally acclaimed with enthusiastic satisfaction. The papers are united in the opinion that the Kaiser fulfilled a long cherished wish of the German nation, who have unlimited confidence in the victor of Tannenberg.

The papers give unstinted praise to General von Falkenhayn. The Kaiser, in a letter wherein he acquiesces in the desire of General von Falkenhayn to be relieved of his post as Chief of the General Staff, says he will be employed in another capacity.

## Italians Resume Drive With Marked Success

Hurl Austrians Back in Trentino  
With Heavy Loss; Mount  
Cauriol is Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 31.—An official communique reports: We have gained brilliant successes in Trentino. We drove back the enemy, with heavy loss, at Mount Majo, in Postina Valley, compelled them to evacuate part of their front at Mount Cimone and captured Mount Cauriol, over 8,000 feet high, in the Dolomites.

We repulsed an attack at Tivoli, east of Gorizia. The enemy intensely bombarded our new positions at Mount Cauriol, which commands Fiemme Valley and threatens the enemy's communications between Cavalese and the Upper Avisio Valley.

### Italians' Early Attacks

On Cauriol Beaten Off

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian report.—Vienna, August 27.—Italian theater.

—New Italian attacks against Cauriol have been repulsed. The enemy's losses are considerable. The same result was obtained with regard to all other advances against the Passau Alps.

August 28.—Near Cauriol, there has again been violent fighting. The hostile attacks failed in our artillery fire.

Later, a hostile detachment succeeded in the evening in entering our positions on the summit, aided by strong artillery. This morning, it was ejected by a counter-attack.

On the coast front, Monte San Gabriele and the district of Novavas have been shelled by Italian artillery. August 29.—The enemy have been more active on several sectors of the front. Our positions in the Fiemme Alps are continuously shelled by heavy artillery.

The Cauriol sector and the Cima Diece remained in the hands of the enemy after a tenacious fight. On the Dolomites front, several Italian attacks against the positions near Ruffaredo failed.

In the Ploeken section and on the front in the coastland, near Col Santo and Novavas, hostile artillery tried in several places to advance. The attempts were everywhere frustrated.

South-western front.—Our Danube flotilla shot the kerosene refinery near Glurgiu afire.

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## Finds 3 Things Necessary To Pronounce Verdict on War

But Essential Facts, Results and Impartiality Are All Lacking Now, Asserts Princeton Professor

Tokio, August 15.—Prof. Robert McNitt McElroy, Ph. D., head of the Department of History and Politics in Princeton University, delivered an address at Karuzawa Thursday on "The Historical and Political Significance of the War."

Prof. McElroy has been appointed exchange professor to China. He will lecture at the Tsing Hua College at Peking and deliver lectures in various other places in China. He will lecture in China on representative government. He is a most eloquent and magnetic orator, with a broad grasp of political and historical subjects.

At this critical time in the political evolution of China, no better choice could have been made than the appointment of Prof. McElroy, whose lectures in China will no doubt attract considerable attention. Prof. McElroy was active in the preparedness campaign in America and is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Military Training Camps Association of America. He is the author of several volumes of historical work, among them "The Winning of the Far West," written to complete Roosevelt's "Winning of the West."

### Simple Explanation Impossible

Prof. McElroy's Address follows:

It is an axiom among students of history that the cause of great historical processes are never simple; and this greatest of all wars has its root far back in the mazes of racial, dynastic, religious and territorial complications, some reaching back to the very early days. A simple explanation would be an anachronism. There are the racial antipathies, no less strong because pure races do not exist. There is Russia's age-long ambition for an outlet to the Mediterranean. There is England's pride in her Admiralty; France's desire for revenge for the days of 1871. There are the ancient racial complications which have caused men to say of Austria that she is not an Empire but a mistake. These and a hundred others must be reckoned with when the day comes for the historian to speak as an historian of the present war. Today no man who values his reputation as a scientific historian will venture to pronounce an historical judgment upon the immediate questions of the war. For three things are necessary before a real historical judgment can be pronounced:

1. We must know, if not all, at least the most essential facts.
2. We must be able to speak impartially and judicially, with a minimum of personal bias.
- 3.—We must be able to see the results, as the tracing of cause and effect is a large part of an historian's task.

All of these elements are necessarily lacking at present.

### Much Missing From Books

It is true that the world has been flooded with books of many colors, each purporting to contain all essential documents; but we know that each is a brief for a particular party-interest, carefully edited with the view of making a certain definite impression. Many missing links will appear in each as the years roll by.

I can not therefore pretend to speak to you as the historian speaks; but neither can I speak as a blind partisan. I have lived for considerable periods in six of the countries now at war. In all I have found some evil and much good, and like Kipling's friend I can say of myself, "I liked it all." If I know my own heart, I feel no malice, no hatred. It is my earnest desire to avoid any statement which would wound any person, here represented. I shall deal, not with offensive personalities, but with the impersonal processes of history. That the men now sacrificing their lives upon the battlefield, of whatever nationality, are sincere in their faith in the cause for which they fight, I have no doubt. Every drop in the ocean of blood proves that. But I can not avoid the conclusion that the Germans are giving their lives toward the destruction of the grandest political idea which their race have contributed to the political thought of the world. It is known as the "Teutonic idea," the idea that a man or a body of men may speak in the person of an elected and responsible representative. In the early days, wherever we find Teutons we find this idea present; and the majority of political historians, before the war had turned them into racial partisans, traced the origin of representative Government to the forests of Germany.

### Three Plans of An Empire

The idea is the secret of modern Empire building. We can distinguish three stages in the development of the idea of Empire.

I. The Oriental, based on conquest without incorporation. The ancient Oriental Empires held their dependencies as unassimilated possessions, held to allegiance by force and by force alone. This is the most elementary form of Empire.

II. The Roman, based upon conquest with incorporation, but without representation; and Rome's failure as a world empire was due in

large measure to the lack of the idea of representation.

III. The Teutonic, based upon union with incorporation and representation. This is the highest form yet attained in the evolution of the idea of Empire; and, as in all evolution, there is here also a constant tendency "to revert to type."

In politics as in biology constant care is required to prevent the higher forms from degenerating into the lower: And so we have the proverb "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." At first the idea of representative Government seemed likely to dominate Europe; but the demands of an age of war, the need of quick decision and centralized power soon led to the complete triumph of absolutism; and the Teutonic idea ceased to gain ground upon the continent. The spirit of Caesar again ruled upon the mainland, except in the mountains of Switzerland and in the lowlands of Holland, where the germ of representative Government still survived. Rome, with the aid of the Church of Rome, had killed the Teutonic idea; she had "Scathed the kid in its mother's milk." Germany, the birth place of free Government, had "conformed to type."

### Teutons Reach Britain

But, in the meantime, certain Teutonic tribes as yet untouched by Rome, had migrated to England, taking the idea of representation with them. From the landing of Hengest in 449 A.D. to the arrival of Augustine and his forty Roman Catholic monks in 597 A.D. the Teutonic idea grew and prospered in England as it had never been allowed to do upon the continent. During all those years, "no foreign influence, not German in origin," says Bishop Stubbs, "was admitted at all." The native Britons were almost exterminated and the Saxons became the sole masters of England. Their isolated positions protected them and their ideals of government from the pressure which, on the continent, has made it necessary to sacrifice every thing to military efficiency.

As the years passed, the country meeting came to maturity, a meeting where there sat representatives from each township, speaking and voting for their constituents. Thus the Teutonic idea, beaten in its native forests, flourished here in the seclusion of the British Isles. Absolutism strove in vain to gain control. King after king arose, filled with the Roman idea which, came with Augustine, and strove to imitate his brother kings across the Channel; but each in turn was beaten. King John dared to aspire to absolute rulership, and was forced to face his infuriated barons at Runnymede. Henry III tried it, and the grim determined figure of Simon de Montfort scattered his forces at Lewes, and then issued the summons which gave nationality to the Teutonic idea in England. In 1265 the people's representatives whom King Simon had summoned assembled at Westminster, and the idea of Government by a parliament representing all the people of England nobility, clergy and commons alike—took its place in history. Against it the despotic Tudors, the treacherous Stuarts, and the dull Hanoverians struggled in vain. King George's Parliament had given an ideal of government which could not be moved.

### George III Had German Ideas

In 1760 George the Third came to the throne of England. He had been reared under the ideal of Government which by this time dominated his Germanic Fatherland. His ambitious mother had dined into his ears from childhood the words, "be a King George," by which she meant an irresponsible, absolute monarch.

But in the path of his ambition stood the Great Prime Minister, William Pitt, the man whose genius had changed the Kingdom of England into the British Empire; the man of whom Frederick the Great declared, "England has been long in travail, but at last she has brought forth a man." With Pitt at the helm of State, no man could hope to be a king in the sense in which George the Third understood the word. The young monarch therefore at once set himself the task of ridding himself of this hero of popular Government. He packed the cabinet against the prime minister, and when Pitt demanded the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Spain, in preparation for a war, he was beaten, and at once presented his resignation, in words which show how completely the Teutonic idea of Government dominated him: "I consider myself called to the post of Prime Minister 'by the People of England, to whom I consider myself responsible. I will not remain responsible here. I will not remain responsible for measures I am no longer allowed to guide."

His resignation was accepted with indecent alacrity, and George the Third considered himself in a position to "be a King" in England. It was a perilous moment in the history of free government; but an ally was at hand whose

power the ambitious monarch had too lightly considered.

### The Fight of the Stuarts

In the early days of the Stuart fight against representative government in England, the American Colonies had been settled by men who had faced the hardships of a new world in order to preserve the right of self-government, the Teutonic idea, for themselves and for their children. The philosophy of Calvinism had given to these men a touch of fanaticism. They were grim, determined men, easier to respect than to live, but intent upon one overmastering ambition, "that the Government of the people, by the people and for the people" should not perish from the earth.

In the American wilderness, during the century and a half since the first migration they had developed the Teutonic idea of representative government as no other people had developed it; and the American Revolution was, in its essence, not a local victory, but a victory for the rights of man everywhere. With the surrender at Yorktown, won not by American arms alone, but by the aid of France and the complication of European politics as well, began the period of aggressive conquest or the Teutonic idea of Government. The French soldiers, in their intimate contact with the patriot armies of America, imbibed the ideals of self-government; and soon the throne of the Bourbons was rocking under the blows of a war "for liberty, equality and fraternity." A few years later Washington received from the Marquis de Lafayette a key to the Bastille, labeled "the spoil of despotism."

In England the victory of the representative idea was also assured, less bloody but more complete. The rise of the Younger Pitt, the reform bill of 1832, the rapid development of the power of the Cabinet, and the supremacy of the Commons followed slowly but with the steadiness so characteristic of the British method. "The French Revolution," says Lawrence Abbott, "the steady democratization of the British Empire... the Unification of Italy, with her striking development of popular government, are all products of the American Revolution just as truly as the American nations is."

### Debt to American Revolution

To the Fathers of the American Revolution, the liberal element in both England, America, and France, we owe it, that today the citizens of the British Empire, the sons of France, and the citizens of the American Republic, together with a myriad of self-governing peoples throughout the world, today own the same sovereign. And he is not the descendant of George the Third, but the "Sovereign People."

No self-government is a plant of slow growth; but it is worth cultivating. It is the duty of all self-governing nations, to inspire, in all the peoples within their respective "spheres of influence" a true loyalty to that sovereign. And it is a source of pride to Americans, and to the sons of Britain alike, that wherever their flags have been unfurled the love of that Sovereign has been the theme of political teaching. There have been many false steps, many mistakes, and not a few deliberate, crimes against the rights of that Sovereign; but in the main it is fair to say of each nation that popular government has followed the flag. We may criticize the British policy in South Africa, but no one can deny that when the Boers were conquered, Great Britain stepped aside, and invited the conquered to govern themselves. The American intervention in Cuba may be criticized; but, after giving Cuba sanitary code, a sound administration and a system of public education, we gave back the island to its own people, to rule in accordance with the will of our common sovereign. And there is no reason to doubt that the course of England in India and of America in the Philippines will be the same, when conditions shall make it possible. Upon this subject one need not argue; one need only state the simple facts of history.

### Prussians Haven't Teuton Idea

But, during all the years included in this survey, the Prussians, in

North Eastern Europe, have never once been seriously touched by the Teutonic idea in government. During her whole history this people, "a mixture of many races, with more Slavonic than Teutonic blood," as Charles Sarolea describes them, ideals of absolute monarchy have dominated them. In the history of Prussia we miss the stirring conflicts for the rights of man which lend a charm to Anglo-Saxon and even to Teutonic history. There are no Runnymede Barons in the History of Prussia; no Simon de Montfort, no Oliver Cromwells, Pitts, Washingtons, Lincolns or Lafayettes. Prussia, throughout her history, as Professor Delbaur tells us, has been a *Kriegsstaat*. She has been a Volkin Waffen. All of her history is military history. Her half mysteries have been in the sunless aisles of the great cathedral where the black idol, Force, is adored.

And slowly, but with a terrible certainty, she has imposed her will upon Teutonic Germany, until today Germany is but an expanded Prussia. Today, said the historian, Charles Sarolea, writing before the "war of the world" had begun, "The Germans are governed more completely from Potsdam and Berlin than the French were governed from Paris and Versailles. In reality, Prussia has the ultimate political and financial control." And it is to maintain this that the Teutonic Germans are today giving their gallant lives.

"As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." And as a nation thinketh in her heart so is that nation. A nation that trains her sons to place their hands upon their swords when differences arise, is a military nation. England and America have come to teach their sons to think first of peaceful means; hence the century of peace so lately celebrated between them; hence that glorious line of frontier between the United States and the British possessions in Canada, unmarred by hidden mine or frowning bastion. They have taught, if they have at times failed to practice, the precept that "righteousness exalteth a nation."

### Cred of Hohenzollern

But hear the words of the greatest of all Prussian monarchs, designed for the political instruction of the Hohenzollern dynasty:

I. "If possible the Powers of Europe should make envious against one another in order to give occasion for a coup when the opportunity arises."

II. "If a ruler is obliged to sacrifice his own person for the welfare of his subjects, he is all the more obliged to sacrifice treaty engagements, the continuance of which would be harmful to his country. Is it better that a nation should perish, or that a sovereign should break his treaty?"

III. "Statesmanship can be reduced to three principles—First, to maintain your power, and according to circumstances, to extend it. Second, to form an alliance only for your own advantage. Third, to command fear and respect even in the most disastrous times."

IV. "Do not be ashamed of making interested alliances from which you yourself can derive the whole advantage. Do not make the foolish mistake of not breaking them when you believe your interests require it."

V. "Above all, uphold the following maxim:—To depose your neighbors is to deprive them of the means of injuring you."

VI. "When he is about to conclude a treaty with some foreign Power, if a sovereign remembers he is a Christian, he is lost."

VII. "There is no alliance or agreement in the world that can be regarded as effective if it is not fastened by the bond of the common and reciprocal interests; if in any treaty the advantage is all on our side and the other gets nothing, this proportion destroys the obligation."

VIII. "The jurisprudence of sovereigns is commonly the right of the stronger."

### World Reaping Harvest Today

From these tales sown by a great man the world is today reaping the natural harvest.

These words represent the sowing. A century and a half later, Nietzsche wove this gospel of force and fraud

into a sort of system. "To demand of strength that it should not assert itself as strength. . . . is precisely as senseless as to demand of weakness that it assert itself as strength."

"Life is essentially a striving for a surplus of power; the will for power is the root of all life and action. I say yes to everything that makes life more beautiful, more intense, more worthy of being lived"—sweet words and true—But hear the accompanying sentence:

"If illusion and error develop life, I say Yes to them. If hardness, cruelty, strategy, disregard of others, love of struggle can increase the vitality of man, 'I say Yes to evil and sin.'"

"We must make the strong stronger and the weak weaker."

Contrast with that sentence the words of an idealist:

"We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves."

Nietzsche's doctrine was the doctrine of the superman; the inalienable right of the giant to act as the giant; of the powerful to overwhelm and trample upon the powerless. He was made it true; but before his death he had bitten a large number of the leading thinkers of Germany. His idea of the superman when interpreted in terms of nations gives the broad basis for the philosophy of force which is devastating the world today.

### The Philosophy of Force

Then came the great historian von Treitschke, breathing this philosophy of force into the very soul of Germany. In 1874 this striking figure appeared in the chair of modern history in the University of Berlin and for twenty years played upon the heart strings of the rising generation, and of the ruling generation as well; for his lectures were thronged by the officials and the leaders of society as well as by the students. Tall and lithe, with a diction of striking clearness and an imagination both picturesque and dramatic, he swayed his audiences in a way unprecedented in Germany. Although a professor, he dared to be interesting. There was a strange irregularity in his burning sentences, and an unpleasant harshness in his voice; but this mattered little to his hearers; for he pointed the way to Empire, and world domination as ruthlessly as Attila of A.A. pointed the way to the spoils of Ancient Rome.

He spoke to a nation flushed with victory. In a six weeks campaign Germany, under Prussian guidance, had crushed and humbled France, the nation of heroes. Flushed with this victory, elated over the newly formed Empire, the German people easily caught the vision of world leadership toward which Treitschke pointed them. They were headed toward ideas of world conquest, and Theodor Mommsen solemnly warned them that a "State which has been at once a power in arms and a power in intelligence"

might readily lose its intellectual priority and "nothing but the pure military state" remain. His protest was vain. Treitschke had a program which held a world empire for Germany. According to it all Germany must set its affections upon power. "That the strong should triumph over the weak," he declared, burning the ideal of force into the

eager heart of Germany. "Is the inevitable law of nature."

"Why talk of founding colonies?" he boldly asked. "Let us take Holland; then we shall have them ready-made."

"All Germany must become an expansion of Prussia," he declared. "War, is a holy thing, a hand-maid of culture, a weapon of Almighty God."

Then came Bernhardi, soldier and military strategist, and frank expounder of the philosophy of force. Men are still debating the question whether he spoke of himself, or by the inspiration of "the one in shining armor." His book, "Germany in the next War," presents, in all of its ugly brutality, the philosophy of force. "Might is right," he fearlessly declares, "and right is decided by war."

You are perhaps familiar with the law on the continent that if an automobile runs down a pedestrian, the pedestrian must pay damages. It is his business to see to it that he does not obstruct the path way. In the overwhelming task imposed upon her, Belgium is paying the price of having stood on the pathway of the great red Prussian car bound for the city of Paris.

There is no place in this generation for a theory of nationality which places every citizen, like a slave, in a conscript army, and bids him die in a war made "by executives without consulting independent representation."

### Germany's Need For Expansion

Germany, as Bernhardi naively remarks, must expand cost what it may or cost whom it may. She needs room for her expanding population. It is a choice of expansion at any cost, or seeing her surplus population go away to strengthen other Governments.

But in the words of the Emperor himself we get the full meaning of the gospel of force.

"We Hohenzollerns take our crown from God alone. On me the spirit of God has descended. I regard my whole task as appointed by Heaven. Who opposes me I shall crush. Nothing must be settled in the world without the intervention of the German Emperor. He who dares to public opinion runs a danger of inflicting immense harm on the state."

"This latter sentence is but the echo of the words of Treitschke: 'We are a cultured people, and under no obligation to submit to the predominant lack of sense.'"

### A Striking Illustration

I recently read a few lines which illustrate this idea in a striking way. It was in the simple form of a personal announcement and declared:

"I am a quiet gentleman of independent means and good connections. I live with my family in one of the best parts of Washington City. I have all the comforts of home; but my family is growing up and I feel that my house is a little cramped for us. I am therefore breaking a door into the next house where there lives an old widow who is defenseless. If she is quiet and submissive, I shall let her live; but if she makes a fuss, I shall split her head open with an axe."

That, Gentlemen, is the doctrine that makes the world tremble. It is by virtue of that philosophy that Germany now owns the "Province of Belgium." It taught the hand that sunk the Lusitania.

Germany may explain the Ancona, she may explain the Gulf Light, the Petrolite, the Communipaw and the Persia, the Sussess and the Yassaka Mara. She may indemnify without apologizing. She may apologize without indemnifying. But even the marvelous richness of the German tongue will never enable her to explain her presence in Belgium or those tiny corpses now forever

entombed in the iron coffin of the Lusitania. For this generation the word Kultur, like Pompey's Statue, drips with blood.

### Proclaims Motto of Selfishness

Every nation, it is true, has at times selfishly acted upon the bases of the philosophy of force; but it has done so shamefacedly and with a sense of having soiled the flag. This nation alone has proclaimed it as a national motto and is not ashamed. Germany stands in Belgium today, a living monument to a political philosophy which says of treaty engagements: "Do not make the foolish mistake of not breaking them when you believe your interests require it."

"Scraps of paper." "Necessity knows no law." "Might is right, and right is decided by war." It is such philosophy labeled "duty" and put into actual practice that has caused the world outside the domination of Prussianism to declare that Germany is a menace. For the faith of treaties is the only solid foundation upon which a real civilization can be erected. Treaties are the records of national faith, and "where there is no faith, the people perish." The world moves upward, not by the strokes of the battle axe, as Bernhardi would have us believe, but by the sure processes of thought, by the co-operation of generous souls, by the domination of spiritual ideals. Only to vulgar minds is strength the symbol of worth. History will not ask a nation, "how big was your army?" but, "how high were your ideals?" Not how vast was your navy? but, "what was your devotion to the rights of man?" not, "how quickly could you mobilize?" but, "what noble thought have you contributed to the thought of the age?"

### Prussia Must Answer 'None'

In that day, Prussia must answer "None." But Teutonic Germany has bequeathed to the world the Teutonic idea, the idea that no man is good enough to rule another man without that other man's consent. That thought, says Montesquieu, "was first found in the words of Germany."

After, under the domination of the Prussian idea, she cast it forth as a naked infant; and the Allies are now marching in resistless column, taking the founding home.

"Whatever be the other results of the 'war of the world,' I have faith to believe that Teutonic Germany will come at the last, through its maze of trenches, back into her birth right and will herself realize the blessings which the Teutonic idea in Government can bestow."

Prof. McElroy relates many experiences which he had in Germany during the early days of mobilization in which he brought out the wonderful efficiency of the German military organization.

### The Premier

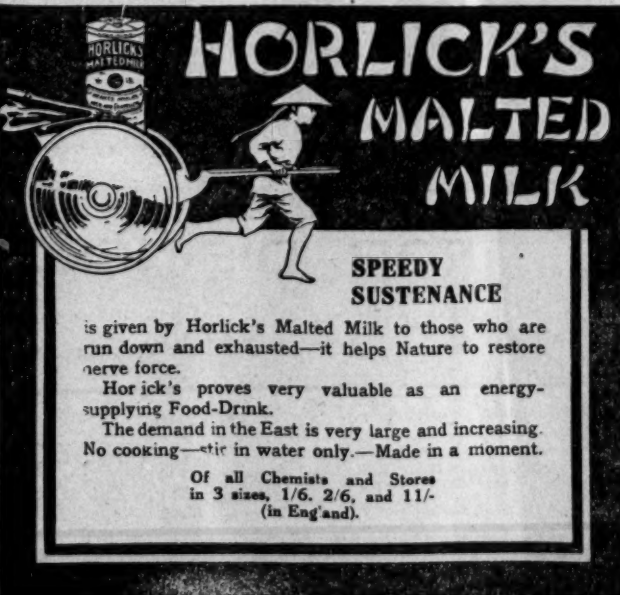
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Should Be Prepared For  
White and Yellow War

Tokio, August 26.—The "mild" policy of the Japanese Government in China and the "contempt" of Chinese officials for Japan were declared to be the root causes of the trouble in Manchuria and Mongolia at a meeting of political ruin, or freelances, in Tokio yesterday, and a program was formulated which demands the dismissal of the Governor of Mukden and the commander of the 28th Chinese division, the substitution of Japanese forces for Chinese in the provinces, and Japanese approval of future appointments to the governorship of Kirin, Mukden and Jehol. One speaker, taking a different line from the others, blamed the overbearing attitude of the Japanese towards China. Another urged that China and the Asiatic nations should be brought under Japan's control in preparation for the coming war between the white and yellow races.

#### Hundred Attend Meeting

About a hundred persons attended the meeting. Mr. Tetsu Sugita, Dr. Renzo Koga, both members of the House of Peers, Mr. Den Sugawara, Mr. Heikichi Ogawa, Mr. K. Moriya, Mr. T. Ikeda, and several other members of the House of Representatives, and many newspapermen were present. Mr. Sugita was nominated chairman, and under his presidency the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved: that the recent incidents at Chengchiatun and Kuochiatun have most seriously impaired the honor of the Japanese Empire and injured the friendly relations between Japan and China, and that to eradicate causes of future incidents in Manchuria and Mongolia the following program shall be carried out:

"1. Chang Tso-lin, Commander of the army in Mukden and Governor of the same province, Feng Lin-ko, commander of the 28th Division, shall be dismissed, and other officers responsible for the incidents shall be severely punished.

"2. Chinese troops and police shall be withdrawn from Manchuria and Mongolia, and Japan shall maintain peace and order in these parts of China.

"3. The appointment of the Governor General of the provinces of Kirin, Mukden and Jehol, shall be made with the approval of the Japanese Government."

#### Insults Have Reached Climax

A declaration was then agreed upon. It says that the Chinese insults to the Japanese reached their climax in the recent incidents at Chengchiatun and Kuochiatun. The attacks by soldiers under General Chang Tso-lin against the Japanese troops in Manchuria, and frequent assaults between the Japanese and Chinese have been partially due to the mild policy of the Japanese Government in China, which encouraged contemptuous sentiments among the Chinese towards the Japanese. Yet the principal causes of these incidents are the anti-Japanese sentiments which prevail among the Chinese Government officials, and the waywardness and disorder of the Chinese troops and police in Manchuria and Mongolia. If, therefore, the Japanese are satisfied with an ordinary apology and compensation the honor of the Japanese army will be lost, and the results will be far-reaching. All the causes of possible evil should be eradicated, so that the two nations become friendly and the peace of the Far East be assured, concludes the manifesto.

Several speeches were made on the general relations of the two nations. Mr. Tanabe said that although Japan, by the new treaty with China, acquired last year the right of residence in Manchuria and Mongolia, yet Japanese cannot reside in these parts peacefully so long as they have to live under protection of the Chinese troops and policemen, who are merely mounted handits, whose object is plunder. Even if the Chinese Government withdraw these disorderly troops and police from these parts of China, the two nations cannot live peacefully, if the Chinese officials hold anti-Japanese sentiments and instigate the people, as they do at present. The governors of the provinces in these parts of China must be therefore appointed with Japan's approval.

#### Sacrifices Made by Japan

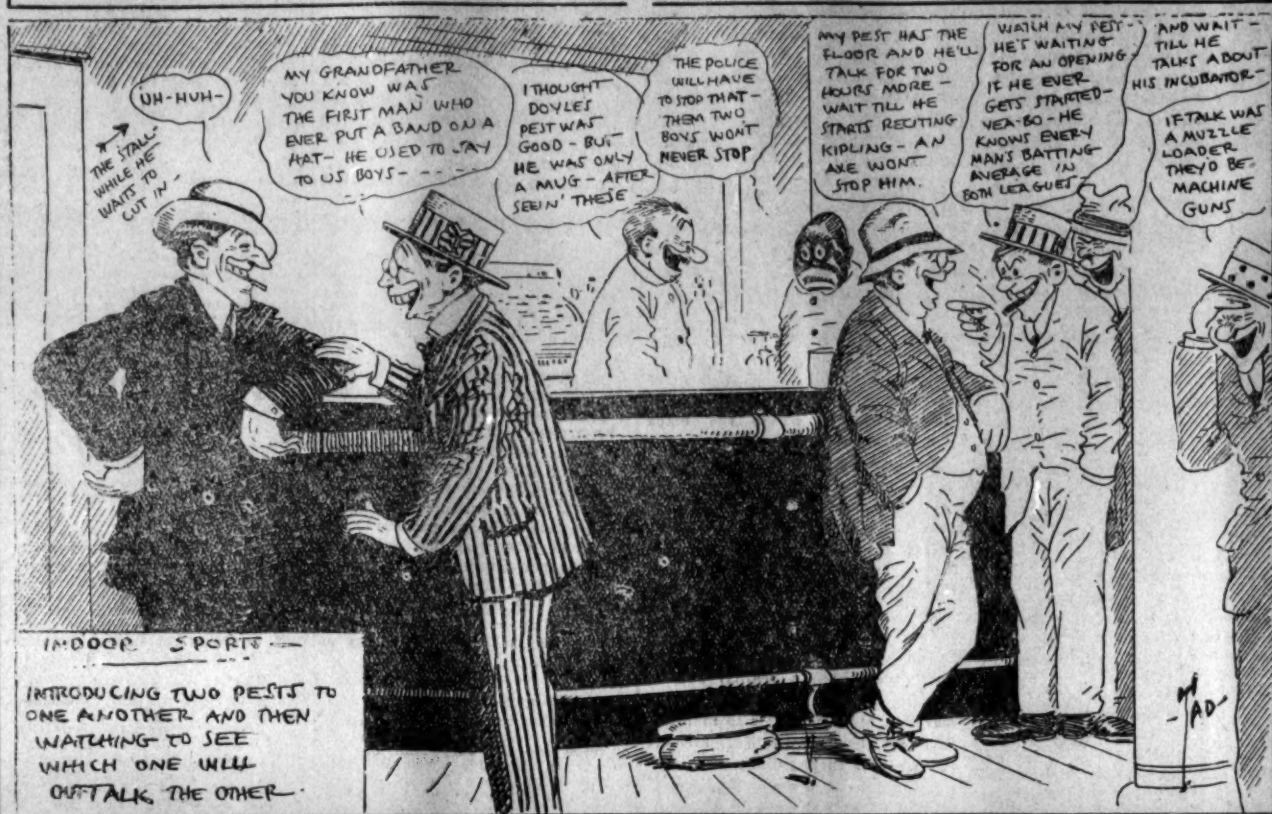
Japan has made great sacrifices for the protection of Manchuria and Mongolia, which have vital relations with Korea, and she has right to demand of China authority to secure the safety of her people in these parts, said Mr. Yasujiro Ishikawa.

Dr. Kwanjin Tomizu, a prominent

Selyukal politician, predicted a future struggle between the two races, white and yellow, and wanted to place the Chinese and other Asiatics under Japan's leadership in preparation for the future.

Dr. Kenzo Koga, taking a different line from the other speakers, blamed the Japanese for their contemptuous attitude toward the Chinese. He said that most of the troubles between the two nations up to the present have arisen from the resentment that created in Chinese minds by the manifestations of Japanese contempt. Almost all the Chinese students who once studied in Japan deeply resent the unkind and contemptuous treatment they received from the Japanese, and upon their return home these students, almost without exception, accuse the Japanese of unkindness and cold-heartedness towards the Chinese. He expressed regret at the twenty-three demands of the Okuma Ministry on China which created much resentment among the Chinese, as the authorities did not choose a proper occasion for them. He desired that the Japanese would alter their present attitude towards the Chinese if they really hope for friendly relations.

## INDOOR SPORTS



INTRODUCING TWO PESTS TO  
ONE ANOTHER AND THEN  
WATCHING TO SEE  
WHICH ONE WILL  
OUTTALK THE OTHER.

INDOOR SPORTS

### SERIAL WAR NOVEL STOPPED BY CHUWO

Paper Fears It 'Might Endan-  
ger Relationship Between  
Japan and America'

Tokio, August 24.—Publication in The Japan Advertiser last Sunday of the opening chapters of the Chuwo's serial war novel has been followed by the announcement that the Chuwo has decided to discontinue the story for fear that it "might endanger the close friendship between Japan and America." Some readers it is explained have "misunderstood" the object of the novel as describing a war with the United States. The Japan Advertiser is mentioned as one of those who "misunderstood" and it is indicated that the stoppage has been decreed because foreign attention had been attracted to the feuilleton.

Following is the announcement which appeared in Tuesday's Chuwo:

"We shall discontinue publication of the serial story 'War in the Air and Under the Sea' which we have been running for the last few days. The story attracted general attention, before it was printed. Some foreigners at once thought that the story depicted a war between Japan and America. The Japan Advertiser regarded it as describing a Japanese-American war and printed a summary of the novel in order to call the attention of Americans. The Advertiser doubtless mis-

understood the intention of the Chuwo in publishing the story, but we regret that such a misunderstanding was caused between Japan and America. "Our object was only to describe the warfare of the future in the air and at the bottom of the sea from a scientific point of view. Since we have been misunderstood, and as there is danger that the close friendship between Japan and America may be impaired we discontinue publication of the story, much against our wishes, after today. We trust our readers will realize our position and excuse us for the step we are taking.

But There's To Be Another  
"We shall begin another story presently which will be far more interesting and will satisfy our readers better. The name of the new serial and the author's name will be announced tomorrow."

As a matter of fact the translation which The Advertiser published did not state in any shape or form that the serial regarded as describing a Japanese-American war and in the note which appeared in the editorial columns the translation was merely referred to as an illustration of the articles on the Japanese press which have been appearing in The Advertiser. There was, of course, no difficulty in identifying the "certain country" on the other side of the Pacific which was meant, and if there had been it is removed by the last instalment.

#### Mysterious Warship

Inspects Manila Bay

Manila, August 26.—A protest has been made against the visit of the mysterious war ship, believed to be the Australian cruiser Psyche, to Manila Bay on Friday. The protest has been made by the Philippine government.

It is declared that the visit of the warship was a direct violation of the neutrality proclamations of the President in that the visit was one

which could be construed as a journey to inspect the German vessels and other enemy shipping now in the bay. Such a visit, the President has declared, is a violation of American neutrality, inasmuch as the waters through which the warship traveled are American waters. This holds true even though the vessel made no stop and did not come near enough to Manila harbor to be under customs jurisdiction.

### GERMANS WEAKENING IN COUNT. R-ATTACKS

London, August 19.—The Anglo-French are progressing in the Somme region, but the most significant fact here is the weakening of the German counter-attacks, wherein the Germans lost the most heavily.—Jiji.

#### German Chief Warns Soldiers

London, August 19.—Karl H. von Wiegand reports from Berlin that the German commander-in-chief in the Somme region, witnesses the systematic destruction of villages, and then addresses the soldiers saying that is what will happen to Germany if they let the Anglo-French forces drive them back.

The commander-in-chief, presumed to be Mackensen, told a New York Times correspondent that nobody except Field Marshal von Hindenburg has a chance to show any strategic genius, but that he expected the next war would introduce new factors, giving an opportunity for strategy.—Asahi

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Distributors.  
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## BRITISH PAPER HITS ATTITUDE OF JAPAN

Manchester Guardian Charges  
Politicians With Attacking  
Anglo-Japanese Alliance

London, August 22.—The Manchester Guardian has published a bitter article on the relations of Japan and Great Britain. In this article it is stated that Japanese politicians are attacking the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The press of Japan, led by a few ill balanced intellectuals, who are fascinated by German ideas, is preaching that Japanese civilization is superior to that of Europe.

The Japanese are taking a marked interest in India, the Guardian continues. This is shown by the way in which they greeted Sir Rabindranath Tagore. Their interest in India is now commercial and sentimental, but it may easily become political.

The real dissatisfaction with the Alliance in Japan lies in the feeling that the Alliance is hampering Japan's ambitions in China. The Japanese are justified in this feeling, the article says, if Japan is striving for something irreconcilable with the spirit of the Alliance, or something antagonistic to the independence of China.

The Guardian concludes with the statement that the real spirit of the foreign policy of Japan is opportunism.—Asahi

## Fishing Rod Sent Death To Bishop W.P. Eveland

He Was Electrocuted As Steel  
Came in Contact With  
Live Wire

Carlisle, Pa., July 25.—The Rev. William Perry Eveland, Methodist Bishop of Southern Asia, was electrocuted near Mount Holly Springs last evening through the contact of a steel fishing rod which he had borrowed from President James Henry Morgan of Dickinson College, with a high tension electric wire carrying 20,000 volts.

He started on a fishing trip at 5 o'clock, and when he did not return his family, fearing that he might have suffered from the effects of a minor operation recently performed, began a search which lasted until after noon today. Several hundred persons helped in the search.

Charles Cahill finally found the Bishop's body lying in the woods near a mountain stream. It was distorted as if by shock, and there were burns on the hands. These with the steel rod and a poorly insulated high tension wire hanging nine feet above the bank, indicated how Dr. Eveland had met death, and Coroner Deardorf gave electrocution as the cause.

Bishop Eveland was born in Harrisburg fifty-two years ago and was graduated from Dickinson College. He preached for twenty-five years, served two as director of Tome Institution and seven as President of Dickinson Seminary. He was elected Bishop for Southern Asia, with headquarters at Manila, four years ago. He is survived by his wife.

## Would Kill U.S. Men As Franc-Tireurs

Says Germany Has Right To  
Treat as Murderers All Neu-  
trals Bearing Arms

London, August 3.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says a despatch from the Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam reproduces from the Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung of Essen, a letter arguing that Germany has the right to treat as common murderers any subject of neutral states caught fighting on the side of Germany's enemies. The letter in part says:

"We are waging no war with the United States, but North Americans whom we encounter with arms in their hands ought to be treated as franc-tireurs and shot."

The Frankfurter Zeitung asks if the Rheinisch journal would consider it legal for Britains to have executed Germans who fought against the British in the Transvaal.

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have been bought by  
H. B. M. Government  
for military purposes



## SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

## BROOKLYN DEVELOPING FINE WATER POLO TEAM

Rowing Club Decide Heats For Big Gala; Brodie and Mathews in Great Form

Last evening a busy two hours were spent at the Rowing Club when the preliminary heats of the one length and two lengths handicaps were swum off before a large concourse of spectators. The handicapping was excellent and ding-dong finishes were witnessed in almost every heat. The adjudicators of the impromptu, Messrs. H. N. Olsen and N. C. Brodie, are to be heartily congratulated on their fine work. Mr. R. W. MacCabe officiated as judge.

E. A. Brodie was in great form and won his heats in both events, his time in the one length being excellent—17 secs. He will, however, have all his work cut out for him to catch M. Beresford-Mathews, who, receiving the generous handicap of 6 seconds, covered the pond length in 21 seconds, displaying a rare turn of speed.

The heats of the two lengths boy subscribers' handicap were also swum off prior to the senior events and created a due amount of enthusiasm.

The Brooklyn boys have been training hard at water polo for the past week in the Rowing Club pond and met the Club last evening after the races. A nice clean game ended in a win for the homeboys by 5 goals to 1. The navy players have the nucleus of a first-class team and, with greater practice at throwing the ball, should give the older enthusiasts very hard games in the near future.

Water polo was in great favor last evening, as, while waiting for the Navy VII to turn up, a scratch contest was organized and a really fine game was witnessed. Mr. W. C. G. Clifford refereed both matches and did the work well.

## One Length (handicap)

Heat 1:  
E. A. Brodie.....scratch.....1  
E. T. Nash.....5 secs.....2  
T. A. Macdonald.....6 ".....3  
A. A. Martin.....6 ".....4  
Time: 17 secs.

Heat 2:  
F. S. Ward.....5 secs.....1  
N. C. Brodie.....4 ".....2  
T. W. R. Wilson.....1 ".....3  
Time: 21 secs.

Heat 3:  
M. Beresford-Mathews 6 secs.....1  
J. L. Cowan.....4 ".....2  
E. G. Barnes.....6 ".....3  
H. N. Olsen.....3 ".....4  
Time: 21 secs.

Heat 4:  
W. J. Gande.....7 secs.....1  
E. G. Wilson.....4 ".....2  
W. J. Brown.....4 ".....3  
L. P. O'Driscoll.....6 ".....4  
Time: 23 2/5 secs.

J. L. Cowan was the fastest second and goes in the final with the four heat winners.

## Two Lengths (handicap)

Heat 1:  
E. A. Brodie.....scratch.....1  
W. J. Brown.....6 secs.....2  
E. G. Barnes.....8 ".....3  
E. G. Wilson.....10 ".....4  
Time: 40 4/5 secs.

Heat 2:  
T. W. R. Wilson.....2 secs.....1  
N. C. Brodie.....6 ".....2  
A. A. Martin.....10 ".....3  
Time: 44 secs.

Heat 3:  
F. S. Ward.....9 secs.....1  
M. Beresford-Mathews 11 ".....2  
H. N. Olsen.....3 ".....3  
T. A. Macdonald.....7 ".....4  
N. G. Beale.....9 ".....5  
Time: 46 3/5 secs.

## Two Lengths Boy Subscribers' Handicap

Heat 1:  
Douglas Parkin.....10 secs.....1  
M. Brodie.....9 ".....2  
Kenneth Mansfield.....scratch.....0  
H. Nash.....5 secs.....0  
Time: 54 secs.

Heat 2:  
C. Brown.....10 secs.....1  
J. Tappin.....2 ".....2  
A. Hall.....2 ".....3  
H. Brewer.....13 ".....0  
Time: 52 4/5 secs.

Water Polo  
Whites defeated Blues by 4 goals (MacCabe 2, McIntyre 1, E. A. Brodie 1) to nil.

U.S.S. Brooklyn v. Shanghai Rowing Club.  
The navy team was—T. P. O'Brien, C. Luck and J. M. Reineke; J. H. Harschaw; O. J. Terkeldson, W. W. Ellenmann and C. W. Colby. The club were represented by—E. G. Barnes; W. J. Gande and M. Beresford-Mathews; R. W. MacCabe; F. S. Ward, W. J. Brown and E. McIntyre.

At half-time the club led by 3 goals (Ward, Brown and McIntyre) to 1 (Harschaw).  
In the second moiety, the home team added two more goals per Brown and McIntyre, the visitors not scoring in this period. The final score thus was—  
Shanghai Rowing Club, 5 goals.  
U.S.S. Brooklyn.....1 goal.

## Champion Meredith To Run at Stockholm



James E. ("Tod") Meredith, of the Meadowbrook A. A., of Philadelphia, the half mile record holder, has accepted the invitation of the Swedish National Gymnastic Sporting Association, to compete in Stockholm on September 23 and 24.

Meredith is training for the national outdoor championships, which will be held in Newark on September 9. He will leave for Sweden the following day.

## Lawn Bowls

Scotland v. Rest of Club  
This match will be played at 3.30 p.m. today, and the teams will be—  
Scotland.....Rest of Club.

Rink No. 2:  
G. L. Campbell O. Crewe-Read  
J. T. Disseluff E. L. Hunter  
D. MacGregor C. E. Pearson  
F. B. Walker W. N. C. Allen

Rink No. 3:  
J. C. Macdougall A. Taylor  
A. Gray V. Grundy  
J. Valentine E. C. Emmett  
G. Dunlop F. L. Marshall

Rink No. 4:  
R. A. Lawson S. Hammond  
J. Ross Young H. H. Fowler  
Dr. J. Ross W. J. Gande  
D. Macdonald R. Simmons

Rink No. 5:  
C. M. Bain L. Evans  
A. M. Warrack E. Payne  
W. D. Graham J. J. Sheridan  
R. R. Hynd F. Large

Rink No. 7-8:  
H. B. Stewart G. H. Phillips  
J. Park W. Dutton  
J. P. Lowe F. C. Banham  
D. M. Graham A. Samson

S. L. B. C. v. Rest of Shanghai  
This match will be replayed tomorrow afternoon, commencing at 3.30. The teams will be—  
S.L.B.C.....Rest of Shanghai

On S.L.B.C. ground  
Rink No. 2:  
C. M. Bain G. B. Sturges  
E. Hunter Arch. Taylor  
W. Dutton M. B. Anderson  
A. Taylor F. Milner

Rink No. 3:  
R. A. Lawson G. Manwaring  
S. Hammond W. J. Ward  
F. C. Banham E. White  
A. Samson J. McPherson

Rink No. 4:  
J. C. Macdougall F. Jones  
J. Ross Young A. Eek  
E. C. Emmett G. Hall  
D. Macdonald Capt. Spink

Rink No. 5:  
O. Crewe-Read J. Burnside  
V. Grundy A. M. MacGregor  
E. Payne W. Smith  
W. N. C. Allen S. M. Wallace

Rink No. 7/8:  
J. T. Disseluff R. J. Bowdman  
A. Gray W. S. Featherstonhaugh  
G. R. Wingrove E. O. Thomas  
R. Simmons A. E. Hayward

On S.R.C. ground  
Rink No. 1:  
H. B. Stewart D. McAllister  
A. N. Warrack J. Park  
W. J. Gande G. Sherman  
F. Large P. W. Ephgrave

Rink No. 2:  
L. Evans A. A. Malcolm  
H. H. Fowler H. Veitch  
J. J. Sheridan J. Johnson  
G. Dunlop S. Marks

Rink No. 3:  
G. L. Campbell G. McMurdo  
J. Valentine R. C. Altkenhead  
W. D. Graham B. Anderson  
F. L. Marshall G. Bloom

Rest of Shanghai Reserves—A. J. Ferrier, W. S. Campbell, G. Miller, S. Green and J. Tweedie.

## Lawn Tennis

Rain stopped the matches of the Chinese Tennis Championship which were to have been played yesterday afternoon, but they will be continued this afternoon at 2.00 p.m., at the Y. M. C. A. courts. Some strenuous contests are anticipated.

## All-Shanghai Meet Cincinnati Today

The All-Shanghai baseball team will try conclusions with the U. S. S. Cincinnati this afternoon, at 3.00 p.m. This will be the first game between these two teams since the return of the Cincinnati, and both are keen for a win.

The following Shanghai men are requested to get into uniform before 2.30 p.m.:

Morrison, Wilhoit, Woods, Penny-witt, Hadley, Swan, Drake, Roberts, Henning, Rasmussen, Hampton, Stevenson, Hutchison, Oots, Pomeroy, Blanco, Hall.

Morrison will be captain of the team. Holliday will be unable to play, not only today, but probably not for another ten days, owing to a sprained ankle received in his sensational slide for home in the first inning of Thursday's game. His three put-outs and six assists in that game, after spraining his ankle, now seem all the more remarkable.

The baseball game against the Cricket Club has had to be postponed until one week from Sunday, as the cricketers have a cricket match this afternoon.

## Sunday's Game

The Allies and Brooklyn will again try to play of that two-weeks-old tie at 3.00 p.m. tomorrow.

The battery for Brooklyn will probably again be Rosenberg and Eysinger. The Allies line up is likely to be as follows: Sellers, C. Hylton, p. Ayers, lb. Wilhoit, 2b. McGrath, ss. Payne 3b. Rasmussen, lf. Hutchison, cf. Horton, rf. Ward, Crall, utility.

## Today's Cricket

Shanghai Cricket Club  
Mr. G. M. Billings' team will play Mr. W. C. D. Turner's team at 2.30 p.m. today on the S.C.C. ground.

The following will be the teams—  
Mr. Billings' Team—W. E. Anderson, D. Campbell, D. Cooke, J. H. Cubbon, E. O. Cumming, S. J. Deeks, E. P. Graham-Barrow, R. Grimshaw, P. T. Hollander, R. W. Johnston, C. Lowe and G. M. Billings (Capt.).  
Reserves—H. Langley and J. Cockin.

Mr. Turner's Team—S. V. Mills, W. J. Monk, C. B. Moore, W. H. Moule, T. G. Smeaton, E. G. Tait, C. E. M. Thomson, W. H. L. Warren, C. C. Whitehead, S. Wheeler, C. A. S. Williams and W. C. D. Turner (Capt.).  
Reserves—J. Tappin and W. K. Stanion.

Police v. Thos. Hanbury School  
This match, which should have been played today, has been cancelled.

S.R.C. 2nd XI v. St. Andrew's C. C.

To be played on the S.R.C. ground at 2.15 p.m. today.

S.R.C.—H. J. Ambrose, R. J. S. Brandt, W. J. Haynes, F. Milner, E. Prince, R. Phillips, T. W. R. Wilson, T. Wallace, T. Wigton, C. Komaroff and H. J. Cooper (Capt.).

S.N.R. v. Public School Old Boys  
The above cricket match will be played on the Markham Road ground today commencing at 3 p.m. sharp.

The railway team will be selected from the following players—F. D. Mulvey (Captain), W. O. Lancaster, C. L. W. Bailey, B. L. Cheetham, W. T. Manley, L. P. Quincey, Ho Wing-ching, Ho Wing-kin, Ho Wing-chuen, H. M. Morgan, G. Danson, J. Keefe, and P. McKay.

Public School will be represented by: C. A. Bower, J. J. Ellis, J. P. Hawes, F. Madar, G. Madar, A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.), C. E. Ollerdesen, G. Raeburn, A. H. dos Remedios, E. V. Rowland, and A. V. White.

Umpire—Mr. D. McKay.  
A special coach will leave the Shanghai North Station punctually at 2.45 p.m. to convey the two teams and visitors to the ground.

## S.M.P. Recreation Club

Swimming Section  
Committee—J. Wilson (Capt.), W. Jones (Vice-Capt.), T. H. Steele, H. J. Jefferson, J. Robertson (Hon. Sec.) and J. H. Tait (Hon. Treas.)

The following events will be held at the Municipal Swimming Baths on Thursday, September 14, commencing at 9 p.m.:

One Length Race. Scratch.  
Neat Diving from Spring Board.  
Two Lengths Race. Scratch.  
Water Polo Match:—  
Captain's team v. Vice-Captain's team.

Police and I. S. C. Draw  
In an exciting water polo game played last evening at the Hongkew Bath, the International Swimming Club's second string and the Police were unable to come to a decision, the teams leaving the water at two goals all. The scorers were I. Macdonald and F. W. Golding for the Club and A. MacGregor and J. Wilson for the Police.

## TWO SKIPPERS READY TO RETURN TO ORIENT

Captains Nelson and Rice Will Command New Pacific Mail Boats

## SAILING DATES NAMED

Applications Already Pouring In For Passengers' And Cargo Space

Tokio, August 25.—Two of the most popular skippers on the liners of the old Pacific Mail will return to Oriental service shortly under the flag of the new Pacific Mail Company, which appears to be taken over about all the old company's staff possible.

With the sailing of the Ecuador, the first of the new liners to leave San Francisco, only two days off it was announced yesterday that Captain A. W. Nelson, former commander of the Korea, now of the Korea Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, will be skipper of the Ecuador. Captain Emory Rice, who commanded the Mongolia for several years, is to be captain of the Venezuela, which will sail about three weeks after the Ecuador.

## Captain Nelson An Author

Captain Nelson was on the Korea for several years. He is the author of a book, "Yankee Swanson," an account of his long sea-faring career. He was last in Yokohama August 21, last year, when the Korea left the Far East. Captain Rice continued as commander of the Mongolia, which has been carrying munitions on the Atlantic, until quite recently, when he accepted his new post with the Pacific Mail. The Mongolia, owned by the Atlantic Transport Company, has been running between New York and London.

The necessary preparations for the opening of the Pacific Mail's business in Japan are nearly completed. Yesterday Mr. W. W. Campbell, general agent for Japan, announced the schedule for the early sailings of the three liners of the company, the first to sail being the Ecuador, which leaves San Francisco Sunday.

All the members of the Yokohama staff of the company are now at their posts. Mr. E. Thorp, freight clerk; Mr. S. R. Sheppard, ticket agent, and Mr. J. E. Gardner, Jr., accountant, having arrived Monday by the China of the China Mail.

## Accommodations Already Asked

Mr. Campbell has been traveling extensively through Japan, completing arrangements for the new line's business, having visited such shipping centers as Nagasaki, Shimomoseki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu and other places. Inquiries for passengers' accommodations and cargo space are already pouring into the office here, and a prosperous business for the Pacific Mail is assured.

The schedule which Mr. Campbell made public yesterday is for a monthly service with three liners, the Ecuador, the Venezuela and the Colombia. These will constitute the Pacific Mail fleet for the present, but it is expected that two larger liners will be added in the near future.

The Pacific Mail boats will touch at the following ports in the order given: San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco.

The dates for the Ecuador's first trip are as follows, the date given being that of departure: San Francisco, August 27; Honolulu, September 3; Yokohama, September 16; Kobe, September 18; Shanghai, September 21; Manila, September 28; Hongkong, October 8; Shanghai, October 12; Kobe, October 15; Yokohama, October 19; Honolulu, October 31; arrive San Francisco November 7.

## Venezuela Leaves Frisco Sept. 17

The Venezuela's first trip will be as follows: Leave San Francisco, September 17; Honolulu, September 24; Yokohama, October 6; Kobe, October 8; Shanghai, October 11; Manila, October 18; arrive Hongkong, October 20; leave Hongkong, October 28; Shanghai, November 1; Kobe, November 4; Yokohama, November 8; Honolulu, November 20; arrive San Francisco, November 27.

The Colombia's schedule follows: Leave San Francisco, October 7; Honolulu, October 14; Yokohama, October 27; Kobe, October 29; Shanghai, November 1; Manila, November 8; arrive Hongkong, November 27.

November 10; leave Hongkong, November 18; Shanghai, November 22; Kobe, November 25; Yokohama, November 29; Honolulu, December 11; arrive San Francisco, December 18.

On her second trip the Ecuador will have the following dates: leave San Francisco, November 4; Honolulu, November 11; Yokohama, November 24; Kobe, November 26; Shanghai, November 29; Manila, December 6, arrive Hongkong, December 8; leave Hongkong, December 16; Shanghai, December 20; Kobe, December 23; Yokohama, December 27; Honolulu, January 3; arrive San Francisco, January 15.

The Venezuela's second trip will be according to the following schedule: Leave San Francisco, December 2; Honolulu, December 9; Yokohama, December 22; Kobe, December 24; Shanghai, December 27; Manila, January 3; arrive Hongkong, January 5; leave Hongkong, January 13; Shanghai, January 17; Kobe, January 20; Yokohama, January 24; Honolulu, February 4; arrive San Francisco, February 11.

## SINK BRITISH CRUISER

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
Berlin, August 29.—The Admiral Staff reports that a German submarine sank a British auxiliary cruiser, in the northern part of the North Sea, on August 24. The newspapers add, as the Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports, that it was apparently the Duke of Albany, which is reported by the British as lost.

Vienna, August 27.—The Austro-Hungarian Lieutenant Konyovac, with two other naval aviators, in the Jonian Sea, attacked a group of hostile patrol ships, on August 26. One of them was hit by bombs. The naval planes, although violently shelled by the boats, returned unharmed.

## PROSPERITY IN BRITISH SHIP LINES SHOWN

Price Shares Rise From 87 To 110—Important Amalgamation Reported Under Way

London, July 27.—Prosperity of shipping concerns is again emphasized on the Stock Exchange quotations. Today Price Line shares rose from 87 to 110 shillings, compared with 66 shillings at the beginning of this month.

It is reported that influential shipping interests are offering £8 per share for this company's fleet. This would represent £4,800,000 for about forty-two vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 275,250, equal to £17 per ton. If this scheme is carried through it will mean the completion of another important amalgamation with a view to trade after the war.

Stock Exchange business generally has become much quieter, and it is now believed that the recent rise in the bank rate was partly intended to check speculative enthusiasm and direct the investors' money toward the war securities, which are being bought from the Government on a scale quite equal to war expenditure.

The bank statement today again indicates the withdrawal of a large amount of gold, about £1,500,000, which was not disclosed in the week's visible movements. These continued weekly gold withdrawals, of course, represent the main reason for the high bank rate, which, undoubtedly, has had the effect of retaining money here which otherwise might have gone to more remunerative markets abroad.

General financial sentiment continues highly optimistic as a result of important British and Russian military progress.



It turns out

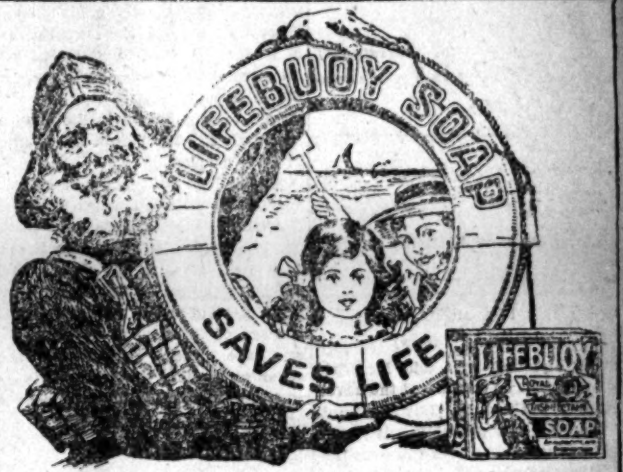
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## WEATHER

Damp weather with threats of  
thunderstorms. Monsoon resumed  
along the coast.

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916

## The Siege

(New York Times)

THE diplomat who told Mr. Bal-  
four that he considered the naval  
battle of Jutland the turning point  
of the war was probably mistaken;  
the turning point of the war was the  
fruitless campaign against Verdun.  
Both were the sally of a garrison.  
Everything in this war is on such a  
colossal scale that what are called  
battles would have been called cam-  
paigns in other wars, that a campaign  
lasting for months is called a battle,  
and that the battles are named not  
after a farmhouse, a village, a creek,  
or even a city, as in past times, but  
after whole provinces and even  
countries; the battle of Champagne,  
the battle of Bukhovina. So with  
sieges; what is going on now is the  
siege of Germany.

The Jutland battle was a sally by a  
part of the beleaguered force. It in-  
flicted great damage on the besiegers,  
and the sallying force escaped, with  
much loss, back into the entrench-  
ments. This is what the Germans  
describe as a victory; but a sallying  
force does not win a victory unless it  
cuts its way through. Cervera's sally  
ended in the destruction of his force.  
Seheer got back; but neither of them  
broke the besieging lines.

If the sally against Verdun had  
been successful it might or might not  
have raised the siege. It failed, and  
with its failure the besiegers at-  
tempted to storm the fort. There  
were two storming parties, one on the  
east and one on the west. They have  
both made breaches in the walls,  
night ones in the west, great ones in  
the east. If both these storming  
parties were to fall, more would fol-  
low, and still more; while in the  
meantime the besiegers on the sea  
continue uninterrupted their mer-  
ciless beleaguering, no more affected  
by the spectacular Jutland sally than  
the besiegers of Plevna were by the  
sally of Osman Pasha. The Ger-  
man fleet is impotent; it cannot even  
interfere with the flood of men and  
munitions constantly flowing across  
the Channel. The battle of Jutland  
was the last great sally in the siege  
of Germany.

## Mecca Challenges Constantinople

(New York Sun)

THE revolution in Arabia, the most  
picturesque contribution that  
Islam has made to the war, still  
spreads, according to reports from  
Cairo. By the capture of Yembo, the  
seaport of Medina, the Grand Sher-  
eff of Mecca holds the important points  
on the eastern coast of the Red Sea,  
the holy city itself and all the large  
interior towns with the exception of  
Medina.

The Central Powers had calculated  
upon Mohammedanism as a factor in  
the strife. They had believed, how-  
ever, that its power would be cast  
in their favor. With Turkey as their  
ally they had expected that Moslem  
fanaticism would be aroused against  
Great Britain and Russia, both of  
which control large Mussulman  
populations, and would constitute a  
menace to the Asiatic possessions of  
both of these countries.

Such propaganda as was under-  
taken failed of its purpose. It proved  
Turkey's weakness in the Moslem  
world; it showed that Islam had  
begun to question Constantinople's  
right to the Caliphate and would not  
take up arms, as it once might have  
done, to sustain the Sultan as the  
head of the Church. The "holy war"  
came; but it was a war for the holy

places and for the restoration of  
Islam to the place of its birth.

The Grand Sherreef of Mecca has  
already undertaken reforms that  
would indicate a desire to improve  
conditions in Arabia and also to show  
himself a man of modern ideas. He  
has begun the publication of a news-  
paper to present the revolutionaries'  
side of the struggle; he has planned  
for the collection of customs and  
taxes, and the introduction of  
hygienic and police regulations  
among the people. He seeks the  
unity of the important Arab tribes.  
This was the mission of the greatest  
of Mecca's sons. He succeeded and  
in ten years conquered the whole of  
the peninsula and left it to his  
successors. Since then no man has  
been able to form a lasting union  
among these turbulent desert people.

The glory that the chief executive  
of Mecca would restore to his land is  
that of ten centuries ago. Then men  
from the west studied in Arab  
universities and under Arab teachers,  
and many of the greatest scientists  
and investigators of the times were  
Arabs. Then the Crusaders carried  
back with them knowledge gathered  
from the Orient and Arabia had a  
literature, culture and architecture  
of its own. This advancement was  
all swept away in the dark years of  
Ottoman rule, Arabs say, and the  
people were put back to the days of  
the sixth century before the coming  
of their prophet.

Arabia lost its place among the  
nations of the world when it lost to  
the Turks its position as the head of  
the Moslem world. It saw in the re-  
sponse of Islam to the demand for  
aid the weakness of the Turks in the  
great Moslem world, and it took ad-  
vantage of the opportunity that the  
war gave. The Arabs' dream may  
never be realized, but the challenge  
of Mecca to Constantinople opens a  
fight that may last for years.

## JAPAN PRESS COMMENT

The Kokumin, commenting on the  
honors granted to civil and military  
officials recently, says that it was  
all too soon, when the war has not  
yet been ended, and that now is no  
time to loosen our mind.

"The honors were rewards for  
services rendered since the beginning  
of the war in August, two years ago.  
But the war is still going on.  
Certainly, the actual fighting in the  
Far East may have ceased; but Ger-  
many is still continuing the war.  
Japan has no room at present to  
assist the Entente Powers on land,  
but the Japanese navy is assisting  
the British navy in maintaining  
control over the seas. We do not  
know how the issues of the war  
will develop, but unless the Entente  
armies are able to crush the enemy  
countries the war must be expected  
to last long, and to be complicated.

"In what position will Japan be  
placed? We cannot tell as yet.  
Every movement we make diplo-  
matically is bound to have effect  
upon the rise and fall of our Empire.  
This is no time to be elated without  
victory. The nation must tighten  
herself all the more. Recently, the  
Entente armies seem to be in an ad-  
vantageous position, but the success  
is insignificant from the point of the  
general situation.

The German army is still in  
French and Russian territory. The  
presence of the German army there  
is disgraceful to the Entente Powers.  
The Germans must be driven away.  
When the territorial integrity of the  
home lands of the Entente Powers  
is restored, we may call it a victory.  
It is a mistake to say that the En-  
tente powers have won more be-  
cause the territories in Africa and  
other colonies of Germany have been  
captured by the Entente powers."

## Russo-Japanese Convention

The Nichi-Nichi complains because  
the supplementary agreements to the  
Russo-Japanese Convention  
have not been speedily concluded.  
The Nichi-Nichi correspondent in  
Petrograd reports that the Russians  
do not like the supplementary agree-  
ments to be concluded. Thus the  
negotiations are being delayed. This  
is a result of the reversed order with  
which the Russo-Japanese Convention  
was concluded. The supple-  
mentary agreements should have  
been decided before the formal  
convention was entered into. The  
Russians seem to complain that  
Japan is not doing enough to ac-  
commodate Russia in supplying war  
materials, but Japan is doing all she  
can, in view of her financial, indus-  
trial, and other capacities which are  
small. It is regrettable that Russia  
should complain when Japan is  
showing great leniency in point of  
terms of treasury bond issues of  
Russia in Japan, which are far more  
lenient than at the time Japan bor-  
rowed money, during the Russo-  
Japanese war, when Japan was even  
obliged to pledge her Customs re-  
ceipts and the tobacco monopoly re-  
ceipts as securities. These things  
should be explained to the Russians  
by the Japanese government authori-  
ties. The Japanese peers who went  
to Russia should also assist in it.

Panama Canal and  
Shape of the Earth

By Garrett P. Serviss

"Wise men ought to begin right  
and follow science in order to know  
the facts. Engineers work to or from  
straight-level datum lines in their  
survey and works for railroads, canals,  
sewers, water-works, etc. See their  
working drawings and works for the  
Panama Canal. They dug and built  
that canal, fifty miles long, to and  
from a straight-level datum line.  
Suez Canal, 100 miles long, was dug  
to a straight-level datum line. Thus  
science in practical works proves that  
the surface of the earth, taken as a  
whole, is flat and stands fast.—A. F.  
H."

Yes, surely, wise men ought to  
begin right and follow science in order  
to know the facts! And they ought  
not to twist themselves up in any of  
those curiously persistent paradoxes  
with which Professor De Morgan used  
to make merry. Here is the "flat  
earth" fallacy again. The earth  
flattens seem to be unconquerable.  
Apparently they abhor the thought of  
people at the Antipodes standing with  
feet toward us, and regard it as a  
duty to combat to the death the sug-  
gestion of so improper an attitude.  
They not only assert that the earth is  
flat, but also deny that it rotates. The  
kind of "proof" that they offer is  
illustrated by the letter above.

Now, let us look at some facts. The  
Panama Canal is not a sea-level canal,  
except over the terminal portions of  
its course. It is lifted up by means of  
locks over the backbone of the  
Isthmus, which is only partially sawed  
through. For a considerable part of  
its way it runs through a lake.

There is no meaning in the letter  
unless the writer of it supposes that  
the "straight-level datum line" is a  
tangent to the earth's surface, deter-  
mined by a level at one end of the  
canal and extended straight through  
space to the other end, and that the  
canal was built on that line. If that  
were so, one end of the canal would  
be more than 1,600 feet farther from  
the earth's center than the other end.  
In other words, it would run up into  
the air. If the tangents were drawn  
from each end, then the center would  
be over 400 feet up. What the  
engineers really did in their leveling  
operations was to keep the plumb-  
line, or the direction of gravity, per-  
pendicular to the surface of the water  
at every point in the canal's course.  
Thus they followed the curvature of  
the earth. Instead, then, of showing  
that the earth is flat, the Panama  
Canal furnishes a proof of its  
rotundity.

The same is true of the Suez Canal,  
which is a sea-level canal. It follows  
the curvature of the earth, and the  
real purpose of the leveling operations  
was to see that it did follow that  
curvature, for otherwise the water  
would not stay in it. Being about  
ninety miles long, the Suez Canal, if  
it had followed a tangent formed by  
continuing the level from one end  
would have been more than a mile up  
in the air at the opposite end.  
The earth rounds off about eight  
inches in a mile, and the drop of the  
surface below a tangent from the  
starting point increases as the square  
of the distance. Thus we have  
90x90x8=54,000 inches, or 5,400 feet.  
These are the geometrical data. In  
all practical sighting allowances have  
to be made for the effects of  
atmospheric refraction.

The proofs of the rotundity of the  
earth are many and various. One of  
the most striking was pointed out by  
Galileo centuries ago. It is the fact,  
which anybody can observe, that the  
shadow of the earth cast on the  
moon during a lunar eclipse has a  
circular outline. A very strong proof  
from analogy is the observed fact  
that all the other members of the  
solar system—sun, planets, moons—  
are globular in shape.

We can travel round the earth and  
come back again to the starting point  
without ever changing our direction.  
If an observer at any point on the  
earth sees a star in his zenith, an-  
other observer a thousand miles  
away will see that star about 15  
degrees from his zenith. Now we  
know that a change of a thousand  
miles in the position of the observer  
would produce no perceptible change  
in a star's place, because all the  
stars are so immensely distant that  
even a change of 186,000,000 miles  
in the observer's position only suffices  
to cause a shifting of a fraction of a  
second of arc in the place of a few  
of the nearer stars.

But the zenith observations are  
easily and simply explained when we  
consider that they are made from  
the surface of a globe. The location  
of each observer's zenith is deter-  
mined by a straight line from the  
center of the earth passing through  
him and extended to the sky. Every-  
body who goes to sea knows that  
vessels sink below the horizon as  
they recede in the distance. They  
could not do that on a flat earth.

Even the law of gravitation proves  
that the earth must be round. Under  
the influence of their attraction upon  
one another the particles forming a  
great body like the earth must gather  
themselves into a globular shape, be-  
cause they all tend toward the center  
of their common mass, and a globe is  
the form in which the effects of their  
mutual attractions are balanced.  
We see this principle at work when  
molten lead falling from a shot tower  
assumes the form of a shower of  
little spheres. The same is seen in  
the formation of raindrops. If a  
great army of men could be thrown  
out into space so far away that the  
attraction of the individuals upon one  
another exceeded any other to which  
they were subjected, they would drift  
together in a globular mass like a  
cluster of bees.

The proofs of the earth's rotation  
and of its revolution around the sun  
are equally numerous and convincing.

## Bergson And Religion

The world is founded upon faith.  
The human being lives only by faith  
and hope. Neutralize these two  
forms of stimulation and life be-  
comes dull, inert and tends toward  
death. The philosophers in their  
earnestness to state truth and  
nothing but the truth, forgot the  
health of the soul, which must  
somehow also be a component part  
of truth. Largely unelaborated,  
doubtless, was the result of the  
philosophic investigation of the  
middle and second half of the  
nineteenth century, but it left men  
adrift in the sea of mechanism and  
nature with no compass.

Bergson and Religion, by Lucius  
Hopkins Miller (Henry Holt and  
Co.), draws attention, though not  
very luminously, to one of the  
elements in Bergson's philosophy  
which made it popular. Bergson  
saw a place in the scheme of life for  
creative freedom, for faith and hope.  
He not only saw place for it, but  
he offered his gift in a garb of liter-  
ary beauty and charm rarely equalled  
by the greatest of pure artists. Not  
Stevenson, that master of the happy  
phrase and the jeweled sentence,  
could compare with Bergson in  
sheer, amazing splendor of form.

Mr. Miller opens his preliminary  
observations with a quotation from  
Plotinus: "If a man were to in-  
quire of nature the reason of her  
creative activity, and if she were  
willing to give ear and answer, she  
would say: 'Ask me not, but under-  
stand in silence, even as I am silent  
and am not wont to speak.'" Berg-  
son's thought found in that great  
field of understanding silence, the  
space for man's hopes and beliefs.  
He went so far as to say of the  
soul's immortality that the burden  
of proof lay with those who dis-  
believed it. He pointed out that  
breaking the shells of existing forms  
of belief did not necessarily do away  
with belief itself. Indeed, such  
breakage is the more necessary con-  
dition of larger and more living  
faiths.

It has been one of the reproaches  
brought against M. Bergson, espe-  
cially by the dry-as-dust academic  
philosophers, that he was widely  
popular, and, above all, popular with  
women. Of course, there was also  
the reproach that M. Bergson was  
neither monist nor pragmatist; that  
he differentiated between the in-  
tellect and the intuitions and he  
even went so far from the dogmatic  
precepts of the academic as to lay  
no little stress on these last.

It is Mr. Miller's contention that  
while Bergson has been enormously  
written about, his value to religion  
has been inadequately treated. To  
be accurate (which the author is  
not) there were up to the end of  
1912, 417 books and articles about  
Bergson and his work; 170 were  
in French, 159 English, 40 German,  
19 Italian, 5 Polish, 3 Dutch, 3  
Spanish, 2 Rumanian, 2 Swedish, 2  
Russian and 1 Hungarian. In a

great number of the French, English  
and German books Bergson's value  
to religion could be read by any  
runner, even if the author was not  
explicit.

Mr. Miller's book is divided into  
seven chapters, "Preliminary Obser-  
vation," a negligible introduction;  
"Bergson, the Protestant," using the  
word there to designate not so much  
a religious attitude as a philosophi-  
cal rebel in the camp; "How Do  
We Know Reality?" "Creative  
Evolution," "Intuition and the  
Primacy of Spirit," "Individual  
Freedom," "Immortality."

The very titles of the chapters out-  
line the author's argument. Bergson  
restored to men the theory of individ-  
ual freedom; he admits the value  
and the probable precision and cor-  
respondence to truth of the intu-  
ition, and he points out that no-one  
has been able to disprove immortali-  
ty.

To turn to Bergson himself as  
to free will, he says that though  
philosophy shows us the ground of  
determinism in the intellectual  
nature of our activity it reveals to  
us at the same time the underlying  
reality of an essentially free activity,  
i. e.—within limits, man chooses.  
The essence of life is unceasing crea-  
tion and our human form seems to  
register the greatest freedom that  
life has yet secured under the limits  
of existence. Freedom then is the  
relation of the concrete self to the  
act which it performs. The rela-  
tion is indefinable just because it is  
free. Causality then as a regular  
succession does not apply to con-  
scious states. The act which bears the  
mark of our personality is truly free,  
for the self alone can claim paterni-  
ty.

As to immortality Bergson con-  
cludes that the nervous system,  
which is destroyed by death, is  
merely the channel along which  
movement is transmitted, ergo the  
fact of the destruction of the chan-  
nel does not imply the destruction  
of the movement, but that rather it  
will seek some other channel. Nor  
does this spirit reality have to be  
continually conscious in order to ex-  
ist. This means that the soul is  
something more than present con-  
sciousness.

To follow each step of Bergson's  
argument is out of the question.  
One sentence is sufficiently vital to  
quote here:

"Consciousness corresponds ex-  
actly to the living being's power of  
choice; it is co-extensive with the  
fringe of possible action which  
surrounds the real action; conscious-  
ness is synonymous with invention  
and with freedom."

Mr. Miller's book will be helpful  
to those students who are unwilling  
to go through Bergson's own works  
for their conclusions. The book is  
marred by constant reiterations and  
the style is singularly lacking in that  
concreteness and vividness which  
make Bergson's own works such  
fascinating reading.

## Defects in System of Hardening Recruits

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

One of the logical results of the  
lack of adequate training in camp  
hygiene and physical condition among  
the men, and the insufficient power  
given to the sanitary and the medical  
corps in the selection and the equip-  
ment of camp sites, is the group of  
accidents and fatalities which invari-  
ably occur when new troops are being  
"broken in" to camp life. Already  
the papers are busy with reports of  
deaths among our troops on the  
Mexican border from pneumonia,  
from heat prostration, from heart  
failure on ambitious hikes and of  
attacks of intestinal disturbance from  
unsuitable or tainted food, or from  
scanty or polluted water.

Of course, a certain amount of  
friction is inevitable in assembling  
and transporting such large bodies of  
men, and the total fatalities and sick-  
nesses do not bulk very large in pro-  
portion to the mass. Indeed, the army  
officers, who, spurred by the popular  
outcry, have been inspecting and  
publicly reporting the results of their  
own efficiency, quite plume themselves  
upon the fact that only two per cent  
of the men are sick or in the hospital.  
But the point and the pity of it is  
that these distressing fatalities were  
practically all preventable if proper  
care and intelligence had been used,  
and, moreover, two per cent repre-  
sents just about the average morbidity  
for the entire working population,  
men, women and children, and is  
nearly double what it should be for a  
carefully picked and selected body of  
strong and vigorous men in the prime  
of life.

## Soldiers Provide Hospital

The idea of the War Department  
appears to be that if the men were  
mustered in good physical condition,  
as they claim to have been they have  
no business to be sick, and that when  
it has provided the dry staples of a  
ration, and a canvas roof to sleep  
under, it has done all that can be  
reasonably required. Already philan-  
thropic organizations in the border  
States are sending out requests for  
funds to supply facilities for the  
soldiers, and to supplement their  
rations, while the New York troops

are reported to have raised fifteen  
thousand dollars among themselves  
by private subscription to provide  
their camp with a respectable hospital,  
their present hospital accommoda-  
tions (?) consisting of a couple of  
unscreened tents about a hundred and  
fifty yards from the camp stables,  
which is simply an invitation to the  
plague of flies.

These heat prostrations and  
physical breakdowns of various sorts  
appear to be chiefly due to two causes.  
One is, the injudicious character of  
the training which is given to the  
militia in times of peace.

Though battles are usually fought  
outdoors and campaigns conducted  
chiefly in the open country, nine-  
tenths of the training of our citizen  
soldiers is given indoors. Four-  
fifths of the ideal military training,  
which would also be ideal for health  
and efficiency in times of peace,  
should consist of short hikes and  
scouting trips in small squads, which  
could be carried out on week ends  
and holidays at intervals all through  
the Spring, Summer and Autumn  
months. These could be made some-  
times carrying shelter and cooking  
kit, sometimes to permanent camps  
and route stations, sometimes by  
train, sometimes by motor, some-  
times by boat.

## Outdoor Training Needed

In this way the men would not only  
greatly improve their health, but be-  
come familiar with the country, learn  
how to take advantage of various  
forms of transportation under mili-  
tary conditions, how to feed, shelter  
and take care of themselves in the  
open, and how to pick tent sites and  
protect their beds from flood water.  
Most important of all, they would be  
kept perpetually in reasonably fit and  
ready physical condition, their feet  
hard, their wind good, their muscles  
springy.

So that when they went into the  
annual camp or were suddenly called  
out for active service, they would be  
able to stand a reasonable amount of  
forced marching, or trench digging or  
roughing it in bad weather, without  
falling by the wayside. To lame a  
man by turning his feet into one  
mass of blisters or give him rheumat-  
ism and neuritis by sleeping in the  
mud, or knock him out on his first  
hike by heat prostration, is neither  
an intelligent nor an efficient way  
of getting him quickly into good march-  
ing trim.

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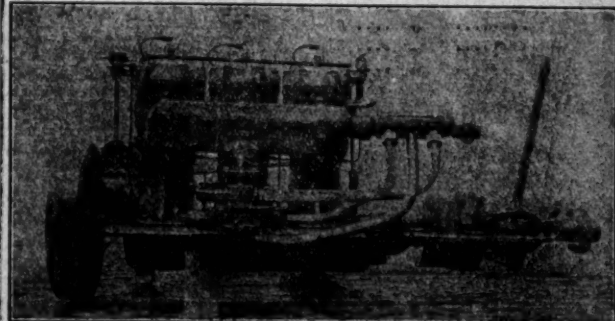
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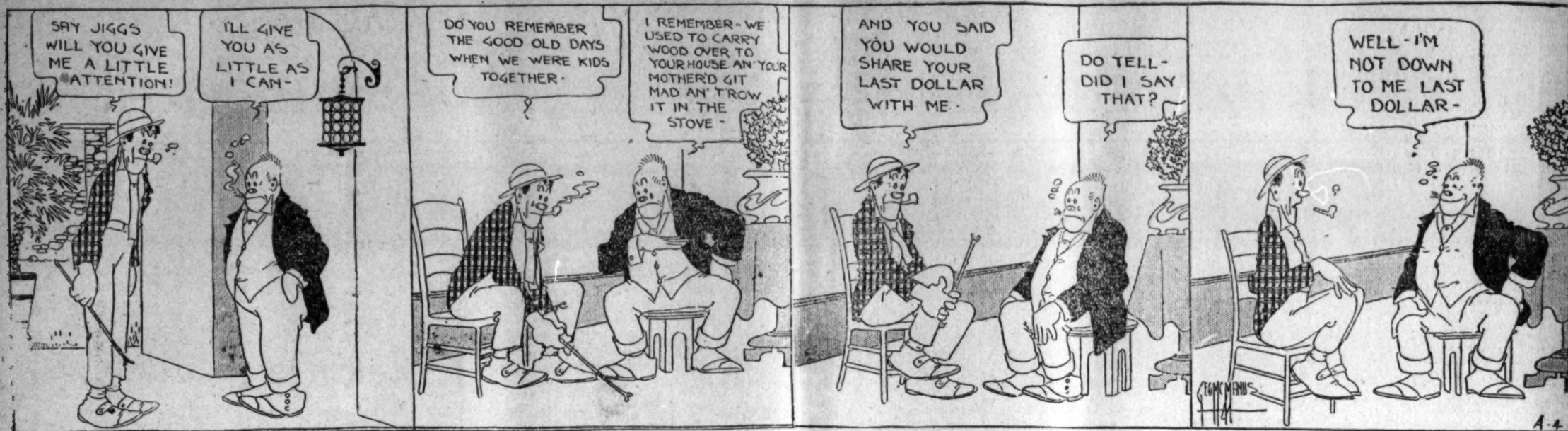
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
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Leisure Hour

## Conscience and Christian Science

(Christian Science Monitor)

When Shakespeare, in one of the greatest passages in the literature of the world, put into the mouth of Hamlet that line, which has since become a proverb, "Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all," he stated, in the form of an epigram, a tremendous metaphysical fact, the full significance of which he may or he may not have realized, but which, in any case, can only become plain, to the ordinary man, in proportion as he clears his own conscience or consciousness of any belief in the material, and comes to see the spiritual face to face. The Romans used the word conscientia indifferently for conscience or consciousness. They had a proverb, "Conscientia mille testis," which has found expression in the modern saying, "when conscience approves none need disapprove," whilst Cicero expanded this somewhat in the sentence, "Conscientia recte voluntatis maxima"

consolatio est rerum incommodarum," consciousness of good intention is the greatest comfort in adversity.

Now the English word conscience is a compound of the prefix con, which means with, together, and so altogether or completely, and the Latin verb scire, to know. It means, therefore, fundamentally, with knowledge or with full knowledge, and so comes directly within the orbit of science. If the word is analyzed metaphysically this becomes apparent in a moment. Whatever the human mind may pretend, there can be no knowledge which is not a knowledge of the absolute or spiritual. Anything else is some varying degree of ignorance of that which alone is Truth. This being so, consciousness is knowledge of the truth of being, and anything else, parading as consciousness, is merely acquaintance with the relative counterfeits of true consciousness. A man's conscience, then, is his consciousness of truth or

error, of the material or spiritual, which produces in him either the calm and confident reliance of rectitude upon rectitude, or the fearfulness produced by a belief in the reality of error and the power of matter.

If, then, a man's conscience, or his consciousness of Truth, tells him he is departing from Truth, he is naturally filled with alarm. This alarm must be in proportion to knowledge of Truth. His conscience is his moral mercury, which rises or falls necessarily exactly in the ratio of his scientific understanding of Principle. Mrs. Eddy explains this quite perfectly, on page 459 of Science and Health, when, speaking of those whose ignorance of Principle has reduced them practically to the level of moral idiocy, she explains that their temporary freedom from ill consequences is due to the fact that their moral mercury has sunk to zero. "Another class, still more unfortunate," this is the way she puts it, "are so depraved that they appear to be innocent." Whilst, again, on page 464, she writes, "The healthy sinner is the hardened sinner."

Now surely something of this is just what Shakespeare meant Hamlet to imply. If Hamlet had been sure of what lay behind the curtain which men call death, his resolution, one way or the other, would not have faltered. As it was, he was constrained to ask,

"Who would fardels bear,

TRY  
GETZBEST  
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With Mayonnaise

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To grunt and sweat under a weary life, But that the dread of something after death, The undiscovered country from whose bourne No traveler returns, puzzles the will, And makes us rather bear those ills we have,

Than fly to others which we know not of? Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all."

Did not Shakespeare mean that if Hamlet had had that consciousness of reality, which is itself a scientific knowledge of Truth and error, of Life and death, he would not have been afraid? Where Shakespeare failed was in not realizing that a man could have such a scientific understanding. Now it is just this ignorance of Principle which causes men to commit sin. They imitate the suggestions of evil because they do not understand how they can resist them scientifically. Then, having bowed the knee in the house of Rimmon, they are filled with alarm because they are conscious that they have departed from Principle, and unable to count the cost of that departure.

As, however, a man learns more and more of Principle, he is better able to calculate the cost of departure from it. Consequently the conscience which, undeveloped, caused him, having sinned, to fear, causes him, as it develops, after every act of sin, to think, and to attempt scientifically to measure the consequences. If, in his heart, he was really scientifically convinced of the omnipotence and reality of good, he would never falter in his allegiance to it, and he would demonstrate its power and reality, as Jesus demonstrated it. It is because he is only relatively conscious of Truth that he takes the risk of obedience to material instincts. Then, having yielded himself servant to those whom he would obey, the fundamental underlying consciousness of good, which forms his conscience, and which cannot be silenced or destroyed, because it is the truth, re-asserts itself, and he is filled with an indefinable fear of a result which he cannot foresee. Hypocrisy is something far deeper than mere sham rectitude. It is the

indecision, in the individual consciousness, now expressing itself in vocal affirmations, and now in mental reservations. It is a halting between two opinions, and it is this which constitutes its folly. This is what Mrs. Eddy means, is it not, when she writes, on page 426 of Science and Health, "Man should renew his energies and endeavors, and see the folly of hypocrisy, while also learning the necessity of working out his own salvation."

Shakespeare, of course, employed word conscience in the limited sense of balancing right against wrong, to which the usage of the language has restricted it. He had no thought of that consciousness of good which excludes evil in every form, and which, therefore, can never make a coward of a man. He was dealing with the human conscience of a workaday world, learning, in the whirl of evolution, to judge righteous judgment. Judging righteous judgment is only striving so to exercise your conscience, your scientific knowledge of Truth, as to be able to steer, between the Scylla of matter and the Charybdis of mortal mind, out into the open waters of understanding. In this voyage your conscience is your compass. But when the heaven and earth, the sea and all that therein is, shall have given place to the eternal spiritual reality, then that true conscience will be found which makes cowards of no one, since it is that consciousness of Principle in which there is no fear, that scientific knowledge of God who is Love.

Preparedness for Life  
By Charles F. Thwing

President Western Reserve University, Cleveland

"Preparedness" spells something more important than being ready to fight, important as fighting sometimes is, and unimportant as it is at other times. It spells being ready, or getting ready, to live. For life is constant, war occasional.

In preparedness to live are found four equipments.

The body is to be preserved in health. Its organs are to be kept strong, and each properly co-ordinated with the others. The functions of these organs are to be well carried on. The body is to be full and fair without fatness, virile without being gigantic, supple without weakness, orderly without being mechanical, and ever vital without wastefulness. A well-balanced ration, a day of hard work, a night of restful sleep, together

with recreation that is recreative, normally give this result.

As Dr. Cabot well says, all that is necessary in life is enough work, play and love.

## The Mind Prepared

The mind is also to be possessed of sound judgment and of a proper knowledge of its specific task. Sound judgment is common sense about the things, the forces, the conditions, with which one deals. It means intelligent valuations. It means taking the large as large, the small as small, the near as near and not remote, the transient as temporary, and the lasting as permanent. It means a sense of proportions and an understanding of relations.

With this general judgment is to be joined a knowledge of one's own particular problem. The bridge builder is to know his calculus, the clergyman his theology, the physician his methods of diagnosis, and the lawyer the statutes.

A third element in the equipment for life is the moral. Life has its right and its wrong, its good and its bad, its just and its unjust.

A broken conscience often means a broken life and a fruitless endeavor. Truth is not simply intellectual. It also is to eventuate truthfulness. Honesty is fundamental in character and necessary in conduct. Uncharitableness, evil in itself, is a dark gate to other evils. "The law of God," which the New England Premier said,

"thou shalt not put off," is a law which applies to conduct in the present world of men.

## Will a Factor

A fourth part of life's preparedness is a will, at once aggressive and persistent. An aggressive will is not hard to find; but such a will is in peril of being fickle. A persistent will is also not hard to find; but it is in danger of being passive in its persistence. The will should be strong, forthputting, and at the same time fixed and persistent. Such a will, guided by wisdom, inspired by a pure conscience, cannot fail to bring to its possessor exceedingly great rewards. It is not unfitting to add that such preparedness for life is also to be interpreted as a helpful readiness for all that lies after life.

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ST. CHARLES ICE CREAM  
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4 cups ST. CHARLES Cream.  
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1½ tablespoonfuls (any flavoring)  
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Mix sugar with a cup of ST. CHARLES Cream and let come to simmering point, then cook for five minutes.

Cool, and add remainder of milk, water, and the flavoring or fruit juice.

Freeze, pack and let stand for three hours.

Serve with whole fruit the same as flavoring.

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Reserve Fund.....1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....1,300,000

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Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya  
Colon, Manila, (F.M.S.)  
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Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,  
Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital.....Fr. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves.....Fr. 48,000,000.00

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Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon  
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Canton, Mongtse, Singapore  
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This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,  
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Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital.....Fr. 30,000,000

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## President:

JEAN JADOT,

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ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

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Reserve Funds:—  
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Silver.....18,000,000

\$23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

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Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

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Subscribed Capital.....1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital.....562,500  
Reserve Fund.....550,000

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Shanghai Branch.

VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Medan, Soerabaja

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Subscribed Capital.....14,000,000.00

Fully Paid-up Capital.....4,000,000.00

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Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Ts-kuan, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

BANKERS:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam, Manila, Seattle  
Bangkok, Malta, Somarung  
Batavia, Melbourne, Soerabaya  
Benkok, Milan, Sydney  
Bombay, Moscow, Tokyo  
Calcutta, New York, Vladivostok  
Cheribon, Osaka, Wellington  
Hongkong, Padang, Yokohama  
Honolulu, Paris, Yokohama  
London, Rangoon

Macassar, San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNT: Interest kept in Tels and Dollars; interest allowed in Tels at 2½ per annum, in Dollars at 1½ per annum on the daily balance of over Tels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUSU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 13, 1913.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:  
40 Wall Street, New York  
London Office:  
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up—U.S. \$2,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits.....\$2,528,988.77

U.S. \$6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore  
Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco  
Canton, London, Tientsin  
Cebu, Manila, Yokohama  
Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking  
Hankow, Panama, Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,  
Manager

1A Kluckhahn Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tels. 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3½ per annum For 6 months at 4½ per annum For 12 months at 5½ per annum On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,  
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital...H. \$22,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital.....H. \$1,857,850

Reserve Fund.....H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 2½ p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum

For 6 months at 4½ per annum

For 12 months at 5½ per annum

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,  
Manager

Sicawei Weather Report

21.—Cloudy but rather fine weather. High pressures prevailing in the North and extending to the central provinces. There is still a narrow depression in the South, crossing Kwangtung.

September 1.—Very cloudy but still rather fine weather.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, September 1, 1913.

WEATHER, 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Seatz, mm.....759.19 759.74  
" " inches.....29.89 29.91  
Variation mm. for 24 h.....-2.39 -1.25  
Variation mm. for 12 h.....-0.82 -0.30

Direction.....SEB SEB



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 3	5.00	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N.-Y. K.
	5.00	Seattle etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.-Y. K.
	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
	5 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.
	12.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
	13 ..	New York via Panama	Tokio maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	15 P.M.	New York via Panama	Eurythmus	Br.	B. S.
	18 P.M.	Seattle Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
	20	San Francisco etc.	Strathaird	Br.	Dellar-Co.
	25.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
	34 noon	Seattle, Wash.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 5 ..		Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co.
	6.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
	7.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
	8 noon	Seattle Wash	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 4 5.00		San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept	2	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Poribos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
	3	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
-	4	4.00	Moji, Kobe	Shirata	Br.	D. Sassoo
	4	4.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	5	5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Agasemon	Br.	N. Y. K.
	7	5.00	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kanama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	8	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
	9	A. M.	Moji, Kobe	Namur	Br.	P. O.
	12	P. M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Oct	7	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 3	10.00	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr	Cie M. M.
3	1.00	London via Cape	Iye maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	P. M.	Marseilles, London etc.	Oronoe	Br.	Glen Line
4	A. M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Oronoe	Br.	P. O.
5	P. M.	Glasgow, London	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
6	D. L.	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
7	..	London	Toyohashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	..	London	Pearlbrookshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
13	D. L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
15	P. M.	Glasgow, London etc.	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
17	1.00	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	09.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Namur	Br.	P. O.
22	D. L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
Oct 1	P. M.	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	A. M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. O.
4	D. L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
5	D. L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
6	P. M.	Glasgow, London etc.	Glengartney	Br.	Glen Line

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept	2	A.M. Hongkong, Canton	Chigwa	Chi.	C.M.S.N.
	2.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
	3.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Yinshow	Br.	B. & S.
	3.00	Amoy, Swatow	Chigwa	Chi.	C.M.S.N.
	5.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
	6.00	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A.T. Co.
	7.00	A.M. Takao, Formosa	Joshin maru	Jap	N.K.K.
	9.00	Amoy, Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
	9.00	Hongkong	sado maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
	10.00	D.L. Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
Nov	1	5.00 Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 2	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B.S.
3	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwanping	Br.	K.M.A.
3	A.M.	Newchwang, direct	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.
3	D.L.	Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
4	A.M.	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dainy	Koboku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
5	D.L.	Hainchow, Echong	Ningpo	Jap.	B.S.
5	S.D.	Dainy direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	B.S. & R.
6	D.L.	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.S.
7	P.M.	Vladivostok direct	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line
9	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B.S.
15	A.M.	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dainy	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shansi	Br.	B.S.
3.00	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
4.00	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.
4.00	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.
5.00	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
5.00	M.N.	do	Longwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
5.00	M.N.	do	Tungchow	Br.	B.S.
6.00	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
6.00	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.
6.00	M.N.	do	Neakien	Br.	B.S.
6.00	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.S.
9.00	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B.S.

\* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 1	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2868	Br.	B.S.	CNCW
Sept 1	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.C.	NSCW
Sept 1	Hongkong	Yusang	1122	Br.	J.M. & Co.	
Sept 1	Swatow	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW
Sept 1	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B.S.	CNCW
Sept 1	Hongkong	Esang	1127	Br.	J.M. & Co.	
Sept 1	Hankow	Kiangwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW
Sept 1	Japan	Iyo maru	3391	Jap.	N.Y.K.	

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 1	Vladivostok via Nagasaki	Simbirsk	1356	Jap.	R.V.F.
1.00	Hankow etc.	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.
1.00	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J.M. & Co.
1.00	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinning	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.
1.00	Foochow	Haeon	837	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.
1.00	Dairen	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S.M.R.
1.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Agapenor	4609	Br.	B.S.
1.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	1983	Br.	J.M. & Co.
1.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B.S.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Mén	Commander
II	April 8	Croise	Brooklyn	Am. cru.	9215	20	502	Day
II	April 24	Croise	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel

\*Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.  
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.  
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 2nd September at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. C.

## For Southern Ports

**HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. C.

**AMOI AND SWATOW.**—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. C.

**HONGKONG.**—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Northern Ports

**TIENTSIN DIRECT.**—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping September 3. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 313.

**DIRECT AND NEWCHANG.**—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. C.

## For Foreign Ports

**SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.**—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Japan

**NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihsaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The O.S.K. s.s. Itsukushima Maru left Kobe on the 29th instant at 4 p.m., and may be expected to arrive at Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The L.C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihsaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Volund (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The L.C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihsaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

The B-I. s.s. Shirala is due to arrive at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf today.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos with the French Mail of July 23, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday, August 31, at 5 p.m., and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Sunday, September 3 at 3 a.m., and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co's Whangpoo Wharf) on the same morning at 5 a.m.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakui Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 2 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, September 5.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic (with American mails), left Kobe for Shanghai on Thursday, August 31 at 6 p.m., and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Sunday, September 3 at 3 a.m., and at Shanghai (M.M. Co Lower Buoys) on the same day at 8 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtsh left Hongkong for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Choyang left Swatow for Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Thursday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Alcious left Hongkong for Shanghai at 10 p.m. yesterday.

## Passengers Arrived

Per N. S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo.—Mrs. W. Zier.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo.—Mrs. Robertson and Miss and Master Baxter.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow.—Mr. Ellis, Miss G. Cooper, Mrs. S. E. Donham, Miss M. Jansen, Dr. Bryson, Miss L. V. Tringillis, Rev. and Mrs. T. W. Schalles, Misses (Thomson 2), Miss Feitch and Miss Doris Kut.

## Passengers Departed

Per L.C. s.s. Tuckwo for Hankow.—Mrs. A. L. Pownall, Mr. W. Blenck, Mrs. L. E. Scott, Miss E. M. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Miss Hind, Mr. H. G. Robinson, Miss A. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. MacWille and child and Mr. L. H. Mayling.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung for Chefoo.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Stormes, Mrs. Liu Cheng-yu, and Miss Sherman.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Hongkong.—Mrs. Finlayson, Patterson, and R. H. G. Gerim.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien for Weihsaiwei.—Mrs. Enticknap, Miss Symons, Rev. A. J. Walker, Messrs. Stewardson, and S. D. Main. For Chefoo:—Mrs. and Master Gillison, Miss Herbert, Master Hunt and Herbert, Messrs. A. J. Hughes, and T. W. Spencer. For Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Banton and 2 children, Messrs. Gilmour E. Brown, E. J. Purcell, M. F. Carey, and G. B. Watson.

## Launch Services

**TOMORROW**  
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11.30 a.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Armand Behic will leave the Co's jetty at 6 and 10 p.m. punctually.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Malta will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenza	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 31	Dairen	Agamemnon	446	Br.	B.S.	B.V.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Am.	Ans. Lloyd	B.V.
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Am.	Ans. Lloyd	QMKW
Aug 30	Dairen	City of Oran	4783	Br.	Dadwell	SOCW
Aug 30	Japan	City of Norwich	4117	Br.	Dadwell	SHW
Aug 30	Hongkong	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	3851	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Portuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10+
Aug 24	Japan	Glengyle	59	Br.	Glen Line	BIV
Aug 28	Hongkong	Hansting	36	Br.	Glen Line	CMW
Aug 28	Hankow	Kialue	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	11PFW
May 23	Hankow	Kialue	2511	Br.	B.S.	CNCW
Aug 26	Hongkong	Knights Companion	423	Br.	B.S.	HWYK
A. G. 31	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 18	Hankow	Lienhua	356	Br.	J.M. & Co.	G.N.W.
Aug 28	Hankow	Luzui	1725	Br.	B.S.	CNCW
July 16	Hankow	Meldab	1882	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB
July 30	Hankow	Melie	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB
Aug 13	Hankow	Nagyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
May 24	Oran	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.	8p
Aug 31	Hankow	Pochei	621	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW
July 30	Tsingtao	Siklan	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	8p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesta	5446	Am.	Ans. Lloyd	11PFW
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shinkoo	13	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 21	Chefoo	Stora Nordiska	106	Dan.	R.N.T. Co.	8p
Aug 31	Hankow	Shantien	1228	Br.	B.S.	CNCW
Aug 31	Newchwang	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW
Aug 31	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1704	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Aug 31	Hankow	Taishun	1216	Chi.	Geddes & Co.	SHW
Aug 31	Hankow	Taishun	2655	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 31	Hankow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 31	Hankow	Yinshow	1296	Br.	B.S.	WVW
Aug 30	Japan	Yawata maru	2160	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London	
Agapenor	Aug. 3
Atreus	Aug. 2
Atsuta Maru	Aug. 1
Carmarthenshire	June 1
City of Lincoln	June
City of Vienna	June
Eurybates	June
Hitachi Maru	Aug. 1
Kamo Maru	June
Katori Maru	June
Kashima Maru	July
Lycos	June
Mishima Maru	July
Priam	July
Somali	Aug.
Suwa Maru	July
Tedens	June



### American Manufacturers' Export Association Will Return Visit of French Body

The officers of the American Manufacturers' Export Association include President E. M. Kerr, head of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; First Vice President W. W. Nichols, of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, and Treasurer E. H. Huxley, of the United States Rubber Export Company, Ltd. James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and other prominent men are directors.

The Carlton Cafe makes two announcements in an advertisement in this newspaper today to which attention should be drawn and upon which the management of that popular resort are to be congratulated. One has to do with the banishment of native ice; it is not to be tolerated on the premises for any purpose whatsoever. The other innovation is the introduction of monthly medical inspection for every employee on the premises. This inspection will not take place on a fixed date, but it will occur without notice.

U.S.S. NORTH CAROLINA INT. FILM SERVICE  
This picture of the U. S. S. North Carolina was taken on August 1 when the German submarine Deutschland was making her get-a-way. The North Carolina was doing police duty near the Virginia Cape to see that neutrality was respected within the three mile limit.

Headquarters, August 29.—On numerous sectors of the front, the hostile fire has been more active. In the sectors of the Somme, the artillery duels have been very violent.

North of the Somme, the British attacks have been repeated between Thiepval and Pozieres, with considerable forces. They failed, with sanguinary losses for the enemy.

Turner's decision in full is matter the plaintiffs ask

STATIONS.		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
		Local	Slow	Coast Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	Night Local	Express R.S.	Night Local
NANKING ..	.dep.	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55			23.00	
Nanking Ferry	.dep.	—	—	—	14.20	—			—	
CHINKIANG..	{ arr.	8.57	9.02	15.50	15.51	18.05			0.46	
	.dep.	9.06	9.62	12.59	16.01	18.25			1.00	
TANYANG ..	{ arr.	8.55	10.48	18.38	16.36	19.18			—	
	.dep.	9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19			—	
CHANGCHOW	{ arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.36	20.30		2.53	
	.dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.62	17.58			3.06	
WUSIH ..	{ arr.	7.24	12.14	18.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
	.dep.	7.51	12.22	13.46	15.58	18.51			4.11	
SOOCHOW ..	{ arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
	.dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	" "	9.54	14.57	15.14	17.45					
Nanshang	" "	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26				9.40	4.33
SHANGHAI NORTH	.arr.	11.35	15.30	17.55	18.55	—			10.15	7.00

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.70	17.25	19.00	20.80
KIANGWAN .....	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	21.04
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.60	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.55	21.60

I am therefore of opinion that the limited right of partners to sue in the name of their firm being one of convenience does not alter the legal responsibilities of the real plaintiffs. In such a case, the partners themselves. Therefore, if, as has been shown here, the partners are not ordinarily resident in the jurisdiction, it is necessary for them to give security.

Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-15
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	15
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.  
Shanghai

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

TIMES							TIMES								
STATIONS		2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex- press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS		1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex- press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South	dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zoh Km	dep.	7.30	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50	
			8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.45			8.45	9.55	10.35	2.35	4.15	
Song Kwag	dep.		8.55	10.06	11.41	4.15	5.50	Huangchow	arr.	7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.55	
Ka Shai	dep.		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An	dep.	8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.45	
Ka Shing	arr.		10.11	11.35	1.35	5.19	7.40			9.26	10.54	1.18	4.08	6.37	
Ka Shing	dep.		7.30	10.19	11.45	1.40	5.20	Yeh Zoh	dep.	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.37	
			8.24	10.55	12.27	2.37	5.55			10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.30	
Yeh Zoh	dep.		8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	Ka Shing	dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
			9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	Ka Shai	dep.	8.18	10.36	12.30	3.37	5.01	
Chang An	arr.		11.18	12.28	2.00	5.32	7.00	Song Kwag	arr.	9.38	11.29	1.20	4.48	5.44	
Huangchow	dep.		11.30	12.58	2.42	5.47	7.24			10.02	11.32	1.51	4.58	5.47	
Zoh Km	arr.		11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.50	Shanghai South	arr.	11.22	12.35	2.38	6.07	6.30	

STATIONS		14	16	18	20	22	24	STATIONS		12	15	17	19	21	23
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kan Zai Chiao ...	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Koo .....	dep.	9.00				5.10	5.35
	arr.	7.58	10.28	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48		arr.	9.18					
Kan Shing Hui ...	dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Huangchow .....	dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.12
	arr.	8.21							arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.49	5.52	
Huangchow .....	dep.	8.19	10.40	12.15	2.15		7.00	Kan Shing Hui ...	dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.50	7.20
	arr.	8.31				3.50			arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.05	6.00	7.40
Zah Koo .....	dep.	8.45				4.15		Kan Zai Chiao ...	dep.						
	arr.								arr.						

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.



## Auctions

**A. LANDAU & Co.**  
Will sell within their salesroom at  
135, 136a Szechuen Road  
On To-day, 2nd of Sept.  
at 10 a.m.  
**All Superior Household  
Furniture and Effects**  
Bedroom Suite, Dining Room Suites,  
Drawing Room Suites, Wardrobes,  
Wash Stands, Cloth Stands, Sofas,  
Arm Chairs, Screens, Roll Top Desks,  
Office Chairs, Office Files, Book Cases,  
Double and Single Beds, Ice Chests,  
Teapots, Dining Tables and Chairs,  
Center Tables and a Lot of Sundries  
also  
1 Oliver Typewriter No. 10 (new)  
1 Kodak complete  
1 Robinson's Gramophone and 40  
Records

For that Cocktail!  
GETZBEST  
**OLIVES**

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.  
SHANGHAI

**The Senawang Rubber Estates  
Company, Limited**

NOTICE is hereby given that at  
a meeting of the Board of Directors  
held on 24th August, 1916, it was  
decided to pay a first interim  
dividend of 10%, equal to Tls.  
0.50, per share—on the Capital of  
the Company, on Tuesday the 5th  
day of September, 1916, to those  
shareholders on record on 4th of  
September, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the  
Company will be closed from the  
30th August to 4th September,  
1916, both days inclusive.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
**HUGO REISS & CO.**  
Secretaries & General Managers.  
Shanghai, 24th August, 1916.

**International Recreation Club**  
**Kiangwan Races**  
**Mid-Autumn Festival**

ENTRIES for all events close at  
6 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th September,  
1916, at the Club House, 126  
Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained  
upon application from the Club.  
By Order,  
**Y. J. CHANG,**  
Secretary.  
Shanghai, 30th August, 1916.

## NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise  
that he has established himself as  
Consulting Civil Engineer, and is  
in a position to carry out the dif-  
ferent classes of Civil Engineering  
Work, such as Mapping and laying  
out of Sites for Factories, Schools  
etc., preparing Plans, Specifications  
and Estimates for Factory Build-  
ings and Godowns, for Wharves,  
Piers, Quays and Bundings, for  
Bridges and Roofs and for work  
relating to Railroad and Road  
Engineering, in Wood, Masonry,  
Plain and Reinforced Concrete  
and Steel.

Hans Berents.  
Civil Engineer,  
Member of Norwegian and  
American Engineering Societies.  
13 Nanking Road.  
10820

**\$4.00 PER HOUR!**  
**WEST 1090!**  
**ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.**

## Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

### BILL SMITH

Better Late  
Than Never!  
If you haven't  
Been Drinking  
"Elephant Head"  
Do it now!  
Ask Bill



Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Wine Merchants

## NOTICE

THE members of the Portuguese  
Community are hereby cordially  
invited to attend a meeting to be  
held in the hall of the Shanghai  
Lusitano Club, kindly lent for the  
occasion by consent of the Com-  
mittee, on Saturday, the 2nd  
September, 1916, at 6.30 p.m.,  
sharp.

The meeting is convened in con-  
nection with the forthcoming visit  
of H. E. the Governor of Macau.  
**A. M. DINIZ.**  
Shanghai, 1st September, 1916.

## NOTICE

DAMAGED cargo will be ex-  
amined and exceptions given on  
cargo ex steamer "China" on Mon-  
day, September 4th, at 11 a.m. No  
claims will be recognized unless  
bad order memo is obtained on the  
above date.

**G. J. PETROCELLI,**  
Agent.  
Shanghai, September 1st, 1916.

### M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching  
Hardware and Metal Merchants  
Government Contractors

Materials of every description  
for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always  
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-  
known manufacturers, and our  
prices are moderate

Sole Agent for  
**The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.**

For further information, please  
apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,  
Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971  
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

### Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,  
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely  
fresh, being imported weekly  
from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always  
in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to  
all orders

Orders from outports and the  
interior are carefully packed,  
and all breakages will be  
promptly made good.

A1114 Broadway  
Telephone No. 1095.  
SHANGHAI

### When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when  
you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for  
the same money?

**H. S. Honigsberg & Co.**

TEL. WEST 1234

### KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

## AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

### The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 252  
TRAIN SERVICE (1914/26)

Commencing on September 1st, 1916, A NEW TIME TABLE comes in force on  
this line, which will from that date appear in the newspapers as customary.

The DAILY THROUGH MAIL TRAINS will be run in accordance with  
the following schedule:

DOWN TRAINS		UP TRAINS	
1st day 8-35 dep	Peking	arr 19-50	2nd day
1st day 11-12 arr	Tientsin-Central	dep 17-00	2nd day
1st day 11-30 dep	TIENTSIN-EAST	arr 17-05	2nd day
1st day 12-00 dep	TIENTSIN-CENTRAL	arr 16-31	2nd day
2nd day 13-00 arr	PUKOW	dep 15-30	1st day
2nd day 14-20 dep	Nanking	arr 14-10	1st day
2nd day 21-20 arr	Shanghai	dep 7-55	1st day

Intending through passengers from or to Peking are specially requested  
to change trains at TIENTSIN-CENTRAL, not at Tientsin-East.  
Special facilities are provided for the crossing of the Yangtze River between  
Pukow and Nanking.

Tientsin, August 25th, 1916.

By Order  
**THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.**

### YOUR SIGHT! YOUR SIGHT!! YOUR SIGHT!!!

Do you fully realize that  
your sight is one of your  
most important assets?  
By all means preserve it  
and the best way to do it  
is by getting a suitable  
pair of glasses. We can  
supply them to your satis-  
faction in every respect.  
If your sight is good then  
you need to protect your  
eyes from the burning sun,  
and we can give you a fine  
pair of sun-glasses at a  
very moderate price.

鏡眼配驗



### THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

The Go-ahead Optical House.

69, Nanking Road Telephone No. 1242

## Electric Cooking



**Why** it is preferable to  
any other kind  
**Because**

IT IS EASY  
IT IS ECONOMICAL  
IT IS CLEAN  
IT IS HYGIENIC  
IT IS SAFE  
IT IS UP-TO-DATE

**MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT**  
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

## NOTICE

WE have removed to our new  
premises No. 53 Bubbling Well  
Road from this date, August 1,  
1916.

**WONG ZUNG CHONG,**  
Tailor & Outfitter.  
Former address, No. 422 Nanking  
Road.  
10814

**The Shanghai  
Chemical  
Laboratory**  
No. 4 Canton Road

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word  
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a general  
office assistant and  
salesman for outport.  
Apply to Box 271,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, first-class cook. Apply  
at 75, Route Vallon, with  
credentials.

WANTED, assistant bookkeeper.  
Apply by letter only, stating age,  
nationality, previous experience,  
present or last salary. China Realty  
Co., Ltd.

WANTED at once by Japanese  
cotton merchant, experienced  
Portuguese or Eurasian business  
man or lady. Knowledge of Japa-  
nese preferred. Good pay. Apply  
with references, to Box 263,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, experienced neutral  
nursery governess for two children  
of two years and six months. State  
terms and send copy of recom-  
mendations to OUTPORT YUN-  
NAN, c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

### EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, lessons in shorthand,  
from teacher residing in Western  
district. Apply to "Briton," THE  
CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, an English teacher,  
lady or gentleman, 2 or 3 hours a  
week. Apply to Box 275, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

### HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, a six room house,  
with servants' quarters, in New  
French Concession at St. Catherine's  
Bridge, from Sept. 1st. Apply to  
Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French  
Park; containing three rooms on  
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three  
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,  
lavatories and flush closets, hot  
water installation, tiled kitchen and  
pantry, four servants' rooms,  
garden, tennis, etc., from Septem-  
ber 1st. House will be decorated to  
suit tenants. Apply to F. J.  
Rayen.

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Rue  
Massenet; six large rooms, three  
bathrooms with flush closets,  
kitchen, servants' quarters, etc.,  
gas, electricity, tennis. 105 Ave. du  
Roi Albert; five large rooms,  
sewing room, tiled bathrooms and  
kitchen, electricity and gas, tennis.  
11 Wayside Road; five large rooms,  
two bathrooms, etc. Apply China  
Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

TO LET, 71 Broadway Terrace,  
four-roomed residence. Apply to  
10 Yangtzepoo Road.

### FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.  
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first  
class real estate security. China  
Realty Company, Ltd.

### APARTMENTS

#### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens  
Flat to let, 2 rooms, with  
bathroom and boxroom,  
also front room.  
Telephone 3482

#### 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing  
the Park. Nice room facing South,  
with full board, and all comforts  
at very moderate terms.  
Telephone 1946.

TO LET, in private German  
family, furnished room with bath  
attached, full board. Terms  
moderate. Apply to Box 278,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, attic flat, Range Road.  
Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

TO LET in private family, two  
well-furnished rooms, with bath-  
rooms. Comfortable home. Tennis,  
telephone, etc., on premises. Ger-  
man or Neutral preferred. Apply to  
Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, very large room, small  
room, bathroom and verandah  
attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.

COMFORTABLE home in Brit-  
ish family, bed and bathroom, full  
board. Terms moderate. Carter  
Road. Apply to Box 249, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

TO BE LET, small godown, in a  
very safe position. Address 62  
Range Road.

OFFICE TO LET, 49 Kiangse  
Road, one room from 1st Septem-  
ber. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39  
Nanking Road.

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation, in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking  
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road  
opposite West End Lane.

### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, after Sept. 15th,  
furnished or unfurnished flat or  
house, by American couple; no  
children. Apply to Box 232,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

### Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, almost brand new,  
sporting gun, 12-bore, with leather  
case. Apply to Box 281, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE. One Eastman 5 x 7  
portrait camera, complete with  
outfit for home or studio portrait-  
ure. Includes folding tripod, with  
special brace, six plateholders, back-  
ground and reflector, with stand,  
and focussing cloth. Suitable for  
studio or general outdoor use.  
Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

WANTED to hire, by the month,  
private horse and carriage, from 4  
p.m. to 7 p.m. Apply, with price,  
to Box 277, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a  
young lady as nursery-governess, to  
one child or more. Apply to Box  
279, THE CHINA PRESS.

AN EXPERIENCED Chinese  
seeks position as office clerk, account-  
ant or typist. Good references. Will  
accept moderate salary. Apply to  
Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSIST-  
ANT desires position. Has had  
several years local experience in  
Customs and shipping work.  
Knowledge of cabling and statisti-  
cal work, also filing-card  
system. Neutral nationality. Re-  
ferences. No objection to Out-  
port. Replies to Box 253, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

YOUNG MAN (American) with  
seven years business experience, at  
present employed, desires change  
for betterment. Knowledge of  
bookkeeping, shipping, import and  
export. Speaks three Chinese  
dialects. Apply to Box 268, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

POSITION as typist and general  
office assistant wanted by an  
experienced young lady. Also  
acquainted with filing. Apply to  
Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

WORK after office hours wanted  
by Britisher, ten years local ex-  
perience in accounts, fire insurance  
and imports. Small remuneration  
accepted. Apply to Box 260, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

YOUNG lady typist of several  
years office experience desires po-  
sition. Address, Box No. 255,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

POSITION WANTED by a  
Chinese as godownkeeper, store-  
keeper or timekeeper; many years'  
experience in Shanghai. Apply to  
Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

GERMAN gentleman desires  
comfortable room with private  
family (American preferred) in  
Western or French district. Please  
apply to Box 248, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, after Sept. 15th,  
furnished or unfurnished flat or  
house, by American couple; no  
children. Apply to Box 232,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10863 T. F.

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